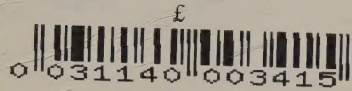


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PITLOCHRY
PAST AND PRESENT



The Priest's Stone.

PITLOCHRY

PAST AND PRESENT:

BRING A GUIDE BOOK

FOR VISITORS AND TOURISTS,
to assist them in exploring Pitlochry and its Vicinity;

AND

FOR BOY SCOUTS
studying for the Pathfinder Badge, to fit them to guide
Visitors and Tourists.

With 100 Full Page Illustrations.

By

JOHN H. DIXON, F.S.A. (Scot.),
Author of "Gairloch and Loch Maree."

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Boy Scouts, and for Eleven Years County Commissioner
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PREFACE.

THE purposes of this Guide Book are stated on the title page. It has had its origin in the lectures given by Mr. Hugh Mitchell, F.S.A. Scot., of Pitlochry. In 1909 he gave six lectures to the troop of Boy Scouts to enable them to qualify for the Scouts' Pathfinder Badge. These were enlarged and published in a booklet, now out of print. In 1923 Mr. Mitchell published a larger book, entitled "Pitlochry District." In the preface to it he explains that it is an enlargement of the former work and that "whilst it is meant for a larger circle of readers than the Pitlochry Boy Scouts, it is hoped they may find it useful as a text book for the Pathfinder Badge."

The tests for the Pathfinder Badge require the knowledge of matters specified within limits of two and five miles round Pitlochry. These limits have been slightly exceeded where interesting features or curiosities are a little further off.

The present author first visited Pitlochry in the early sixties of the nineteenth century. He settled here in 1902. All the time he has watched the development of the place and has examined with much interest its beautiful surroundings and its relics of the past. He has also studied every reference he can find to its history and topography and its curiosities and antiquities in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and elsewhere.

The many illustrations are intended not only to inform and interest visitors, but also to provide a record of Pitlochry as it now is.

Besides Mr. Mitchell's "Pitlochry District," from which many passages are taken, the author has made much use of the "History of Strathardle," by Mr. Charles Fergusson, who

usually gives the authorities for his statements. He is greatly indebted to Dr. W. J. Watson, Professor of Celtic in the Edinburgh University, who is to-day the chief authority on Gaelic place-names and on Celtic forts or "Fingalian Castles," as he has well named them.

The author also desires to record his thanks to Dr. James Ritchie, head of the Natural History Department of the Royal Scottish Museum; to Mr. W. L. Macnaughton, Bailaness, Grandtully, who has shown to the writer most of the antiquities of Strathtay; and to Mr. Andrew M. Meldrum, a native of the adjoining parish of Logierait and Mr. Robert Inglis of Old Blair for much assistance, and to His Grace The Duke of Atholl, K.T.; Mr. John Ritchie, Curator of the Perth Museum; the Rev. Fred. Smith, formerly of South Queensferry; Mr. W. D. Lowe, head Trustee of the MacDuff Institute; and Mrs. Grant Fergusson, President of the Children's Holiday Home, in connection with various illustrations.

Nearly all the illustrations are from photographs by Mr. Frank Henderson. Pitlochry is fortunate in having so able and artistic a photographer.

The coloured illustrations are from sketches by the Author.

Readers are invited to constantly use the Index so as to get the fullest information regarding any matter that crops up in any section of this Book. There are no foot notes.

J. H. D.

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PART I.

PITLOCHRY

CHAPTER I.

Streets and Roads in and adjoining Pitlochry.

FEW streets or roads in or near Pitlochry have official names. Exceptions are the **Main Street**, from one end of the village to the other, and some short roads, one of which, at the west end of the village, branches off towards the N.N.E. and leads to the Golf Course; it is called **Larchwood Road**; the others are **Toberargan**, east of Scotland's Hotel, and branching from it **Upper Oakfield Road** and **Lower Oakfield Road** at the east end of the village. The short **Station Road** leads, of course, to the Railway Station.

To make this Guidebook intelligible to strangers we shall throughout it use the names given to the streets and roads described in this chapter.

(1) The **North Road** continues the Main Street to the N.W. past Faskally, Killiecrankie, Blair Atholl and so on to the North.

(2) The **Dunkeld Road** continues the Main Street in a S.S.E. direction past East Haugh, Moulinearn (pronounced Moulinarn), Ballinluig and so on to Dunkeld and the South.

(3) The **West Moulin Road**, which is the beginning of the High Drive and of the Kirkmichael Road, leaves the Main Street some eighty yards west of the Post Office and, with several bends, winds in a generally easterly direction past the Tweed Mill, the Public Hall and, further on, the Bowling Green and the Pitlochry Hydro Hotel, all on the right hand, up to Moulin Village, three-quarters of a mile from Pitlochry.

(4) The **Middle Road** leaves the Main Street at the inconspicuous bridge over the Moulin burn and goes N.E. past the "Mount Zion Church," and (opposite it) the Bank of Scotland, until it joins No. 3 road just before that road passes the Pitlochry Hydro Hotel.

(5) The **East Moulin Road** goes N.E. from the S. or S.S.E. end of Pitlochry just below the Old School to Moulin village, passing the High School more than half way there.

(6) The **Foss Road** leads from Clunie Bridge (by turning to the right) to the Falls of the Tummel, the Coronation Bridge and so on to Loch Tummel (south side) and to Foss at the head of that Loch.

(7) The **Logierait Road** leads from Clunie Bridge (by turning to the left) past Fonab, Port-na-Craig (with Footbridge over the Tummel to Pitlochry), Dunfallandy, Killiechangie and Woodend to Logierait village.

The Streets or Roads between the Middle Road (No. 4) and the East Moulin Road (No. 5) may appear rather complicated. They begin by a short road known as Toberargan (with houses and shops) which branches at right angles from the Middle Road between the Bank of Scotland and Scotland's Hotel. Plate 1 shows these two buildings, the Bank of Scotland on the left ; then a dark shadow and then Scotland's Hotel ; " Toberargan " begins in that shadow. It extends some 150 yards or so and then divides, the right branch becoming the **Lower Oakfield Road** and the left branch the **Upper Oakfield Road** running S.S.E. parallel to each other till they terminate in the East Moulin Road.

" Toberargan " is the name of a Well, situated a few yards from the Toberargan road, just past the grocer's shop on the left. The well is at the beginning of a nameless loop road which branches off to the east, then turns S.S.E. until a short branch road from near the beginning of the Upper Oakfield Road joins it and completes the loop. The combined road bends to the east and becomes the School Hill, joining the East Moulin Road just below the High School (Plate 2).

But there are two other roads with houses on them which branch off from this loop road and rather complicate matters. The first of these leaves the loop road at its highest level and goes East, past the Pitlochry Hydro. Hotel, until it joins the West Moulin Road (No. 3).

The other road branches from the loop road just before it

becomes the School Hill, and runs uphill in an easterly direction, but ends in a cul-de-sac except for a short footpath at the top of it leading to the Nursing Home (Plate 3).

The other roads described in Part VII. are all roads which branch from the North Road or the Dunkeld Road at some distance from Pitlochry or are prolongations of the West road to Moulin (No. 3).

CHAPTER II.

Views in and of Pitlochry.

Plate 4 represents the Dysart Cottages just at the N.W. entrance to Pitlochry by the North Road. The Railway on the left-hand side of the road does not come in to the photograph.

Plate 5 is at the west end of Pitlochry. It is difficult to say whether the road shown is called the Main Street or the North Road. Either will do. The photograph is taken from near Macnaughton's Shop. The houses represented are often called "Old Bank Cottages," and are amongst the oldest buildings of modern Pitlochry. Beyond them at the extreme end is the Smithy, just past which Larchwood Road breaks off towards the Golf Course.

Plate 6 is perhaps the busiest part of the Main Street. On the left is the Arcade. In the centre is the block of houses with shops on the ground floor called "Alba Place." In the middle of Alba Place is the Post Office. Immediately beyond is the Butter Memorial Drinking Fountain. Fisher's Hotel is a large wide building opposite the Post Office ; it does not appear in the photograph.

Plate 7 is taken from the well known old shop called the "Bazaar," looking N.W. up the Main Street. The Institute is on the left. The break in the pavement below and to the left of it is the branch road to Port na Craig and its Suspension Bridge

over the Tummel. The War Memorial is between that branch road and the Institute, but it stands back and so is not seen in the photograph. The short cut to the Railway Station branches off to the left between the Institute and the building which projects beyond it. The Middle Road branches off to the right just opposite that building.

Plate 1 is a third of the way up the Middle Road. It is taken from near the Mount Zion Church, a little further up than Mr. Henderson's photographic studio. As explained in the last chapter, Toberargan branches off where the shadow appears between the Bank of Scotland (on the left) and Scotland's Hotel in the centre.

Plate 8 is a general view of Pitlochry from the other side of the River. Against the sky are Ben-y-vrackie to the left, and, to the right its sister Carngeal. Below the centre of Ben-y-vrackie the village of Moulin is seen. The clump of trees a little to the right of it overshadows the ruins of the Black Castle of Moulin. The large building on the extreme right is the Atholl Palace Hotel.

CHAPTER III.

Name, Position, Access.

DR. WATSON gives the origin and meaning of the name "Pitlochry" as follows :—

"Pitlochry is in Gaelic 'Baile-a-chloichrigh,' or 'Baile Chloichrigh,' which means 'Homestead of the Stony Place,' with reference presumably either to a part which was naturally stony or boulder-strewn, or possibly to a stone causeway. It seems impossible to determine this as the name is very old. 'Pit' is the anglicized form of Gaelic 'Peit,' borrowed from Low Latin 'Petia,' a piece; it denotes a piece, or lot, of land and is doubtless a British loan into Gaelic. The change of 'Baile' into 'Pit' is not very old."

Dr. Watson's presumption that the name " Pitlochry " refers to a spot which was naturally stony or boulder-strewn is amply justified by the remains of boulders on the slope to the N.E. of the original western hamlet of Pitlochry, which lay mostly to the N.W. of the present Arcade. On this slope there are to-day the remains of at least two large boulders. One is in the garden of the house called " Tigh-na-cloich " (House of the Stone) just above the Smithy and the other in the garden of the house called " Clach-na-faire " (Stone of Watching). Both boulders have been much broken away. When the writer went to live at Clach-na-faire, the old gardener who had attended to the grounds for a long time deplored the presence of the big stone which he seemed to think ought to be entirely destroyed and he was only consoled when ivy and shrubs were given him to hide it with. Probably there were other such boulders on the same hillside which have been removed by people holding similar views.

Pitlochry is in the extensive Parish of Moulin in Perthshire. It is in the heart of Atholl, the district first mentioned in Scottish History. Whilst Moulin was a large and important place in former days, Pitlochry only began to grow when General Wade's road from Dunkeld was opened between 1730 and 1740 and only became considerable after the Highland Railway came in 1865.

The distance from Perth by road or rail is about twenty-eight miles. In its early years the Highland Railway was worked in a rather primitive style and, especially in winter, tedious delays occurred. The writer well remembers helping to push a train up the steep gradient near Dalnaspidal and when the passengers could push no more, the then Duke of Sutherland, who was happily aboard and was a director, took charge, divided the train and ran one part to Dalwhinnie, then returning for the other. The writer has more than once been delayed by snow at Dalwhinnie for several hours and once at Grantown for half a day. Since the war the train service has been on time. Now, the railway is a branch of the recently constituted London, Midland, and Scottish system and is admirably managed. Additional trains have been provided and punctuality is the rule.

CHAPTER . IV.

Attractions.

Health Resort.

Pitlochry lies in a sheltered position in the Tummel Valley, where a short side Glen joins that Valley from the direction of Ben-y-vrackie. It is a famous health resort and has a genial climate. The rainfall is about 35 in. per annum—a low rate for a Highland Glen. Everything is done to maintain the healthiness of the place. There is an ample supply of excellent water from the waterworks on the slope of Ben-y-vrackie, whilst the drainage system is on improved modern principles. The writer speaks with some authority of the wholesomeness of the water supply, because before he decided to reside in Pitlochry he had a sample of the water analysed by the Public Analyst at Dundee who reported satisfactorily.

Scenery.

The scenery all around is unsurpassed for varied beauty. Everywhere, both artists and amateur sketchers will be charmed with the loveliness of the views presented by hills and mountains, rivers and lochs, moorland and burns, woodland and trees. Many well-known artists have painted celebrated pictures in the vicinity.

Wild Flowers.

The neighbourhood provides a wealth of flowering plants and those interested in the subject will find much enjoyment in studying them. The botanist may discover on Ben-y-vrackie and other hills rare flowers such as *oxytropis uralensis* and *astragalus alpinus* and half-way up Ben-y-vrackie the display of the pink *saxafraga oppositifolia* is often so brilliant in May that the writer once heard a city gentleman ask if it were heather ! It is particularly interesting to find on the banks of the Tummel plants whose habitat is on the mountain tops, whence they have

been washed down by burns and rivers in flood. The mountain sorrel, *oxyria reniformis*, is one of them. At several old farms the handsome round-leaved dock (*rumex alpina*) reminds one of the old days when they say this plant was commonly grown for the sake of its large leaves which were used to wrap butter in. In some of the woods the lily of the valley and the *trientalis Europæus* or chickweed-winter-green grow wild in profusion and bloom in June ; so does the common winter-green (*pyrola minor*) which is fairly abundant on shady banks. That universal favourite, the Grass-of-Parnassus, is plentiful in places, but seldom flowers till the very end of August or even early in September. Some indigenous trees, such as the noble Wych Elm and the Bird Cherry are interesting ; the latter flowers at the end of May and is then like a wreath of snow.

Birds.

The birds of Pitlochry are of great variety and interest. It may surprise some readers to learn that three species of early nesters have annually nested and brought out their young right in Pitlochry, namely :—the dipper (water ousel), woodcock and goldcrest. The commonest birds, of course, also nest almost anywhere and everywhere.

Rare birds have been observed such as the golden oriole, hoopoe, bartailed godwit, turtle dove and pied flycatcher. The hoopoe had been injured and died. It may be seen now in the Natural History Museum, Tay Street, Perth.

Twice the great grey shrike has appeared close to the village, on both occasions mobbed by small birds. The kingfisher has repeatedly been observed, usually a pair of them, and it is said to have nested on the banks of the Tummel. Frequently a great spotted woodpecker flits about by the woods near the River with its wavy flight. In the present year (1924) a woodpecker nested high upon a large beech tree overhanging the high road, quite near Pitlochry. The quantity of chips it threw out over the road in excavating the cavity for its nest betrayed its whereabouts. Goldfinches are by no means uncommon.

The summer visitors include one or two unexpected warblers, such as the blackcap and the garden warbler, and plenty of elegant grey wagtails, whose yellowish plumage sometimes causes them to be mistaken for yellow wagtails.

After these have all gone, parties of crossbills may sometimes be seen picking the seeds from cones near the tops of spruces or larches and small flocks of redpolls and siskins seek their food about open spaces in the village. The tawny or wood owl is very abundant and its plaintive hoot is always to be heard at and after sunset almost in the village, whilst the barn or white owl is occasionally seen.

In two winters, when waxwings have visited many parts of Scotland, specimens of them have been seen in Pitlochry. A pair of them haunted the writer's garden for over three weeks one November and December, feeding on the fruit of the common barberry.

On the Cuilc are a number of mallards and wild ducks, tamed by judicious feeding by Mr. Fenton (who is a bird lover), and now apparently quite domesticated, though they often fly away for a while and always scatter in the nesting season. Some water hens have also been tamed and come to be fed by Mr. Fenton. In winter, the golden eye and tufted duck occasionally visit the Cuilc. A little auk was seen one winter on the Mill Pond near the Pitlochry Hydro Hotel and a guillemot on Pol Dour on the Tummel. Shore birds—the oyster-catcher and ring plover—come up the Tummel in spring to nest, the former in considerable numbers. It is said that oyster catchers from the estuary of the Tay meet others from the Moray Firth at the head of the Drumochter Pass above Dalnaspidal. Terns are sometimes seen on the Tummel, but whether the arctic or common tern is uncertain. The cormorant is an occasional visitor to the river. Goosanders are not so numerous as they were.

The writer and two companions were walking on the North Road at the approach to Pitlochry with Dysart Cottages (Plate 4) on the one side and the Railway on the other. It was a Sunday afternoon in August, 1922, and the road was dry and dusty.

We suddenly noticed a long-legged bird walking in the same direction a little ahead of us. It was a green shank, a comparatively rare wader on our coasts. When we got within three yards of it, it got up strong on the wing and flew far away. It seemed a most extraordinary place to meet with an uncommon wader !

The writer has twice seen a golden eagle, more properly called black eagle, on Ben-y-vrackie, and once two snow buntings in winter plumage. But to catalogue the birds of Pitlochry would be a long and tedious job. The object of mentioning those named is to demonstrate to lovers of birds what enjoyment Pitlochry can afford them.

Other branches of Natural History.

In this wild country the student of other branches of Natural History will find much to observe and collect. For butterflies, dragon flies, and other interesting insects, the path over the hill to Strathtay is recommended. Some years there is an abundance of moths on and near the Golf Course.

Shooting and Fishing.

The shootings round Pitlochry yield grouse, blackgame, capercailzie, pheasants, partridges, hares and rabbits, besides wild duck, woodcock, snipe, etc. There are also a few roedeer. The shootings are mostly let on lease ; some are only let for the season. Occasionally a comparatively small shooting may be had for the season. Applications should be made to the Agents.

Pitlochry affords excellent accommodation for sportsmen who have hired either shooting or fishing. The stock of grouse, of course, may and does vary. During the war it was on many moors reduced owing to the absence of the keepers or their assistants who were called to arms, but in a year or two the number of grouse became normal. There are no deer forests in Moulin Parish, though in winter red deer occasionally come in, so that some winters ago an old keeper confined to bed in the Cottage Hospital was able from a window to watch stags which his practised eye discerned on the hills above Moulin.

Salmon fishing on the Tummel is excellent, though, of course, it also varies. A few years ago a salmon ladder or pass was formed at the Falls of the Tummel and has already caused some increase in the number of salmon in the pools above the Falls. The whole of the salmon fishings are let on lease. Some good pools are allotted to Fisher's Hotel and guests there can arrange for a few days' salmon fishing during the season, which practically terminates in June or early July. It begins on 15th January.

Trout fishing is variable, but many good bags are made both in the Tummel and in some of the burns mentioned in this Guide Book. The writer well remembers a member of the Pitlochry Angling Club whom he met on the road one evening with a trout rod presumably returning from fishing the Tummel. On condoling with him on the low state of the water and the bright day which must have militated against his getting much sport, he showed the contents of his creel, namely thirteen trout, of which three weighed over half a pound each, and said that he had got them all from the "Black Spout Burn" with dark midge flies. The persevering angler visiting Pitlochry will soon discover where he can get attractive sport.

For the most numerous type of visitor the games provided on the Golf Course, Tennis Courts, etc., will probably prove to be the leading attractions, so we will devote a chapter to them.

CHAPTER V.

Games.

Golf.

The Pitlochry Golf Course of eighteen holes was formed about 1912 by a Company who rented the ground previously the Drumchory Farm. Some years afterwards Colonel C. A. J. Butter of Pitlochry and Cluniemore arranged to take over the Course and it has since been his property. The Course is beautifully situated on the sloping hillside to the north-east

of the small loch called "The Cuilc," and below the rocky hill called "Craiglunaidh" (Plate 9). There are wide views all round, especially down the Tummel valley nearly as far as Dunkeld (Plate 10). The Club-House or Pavilion is a little above the east corner of the Cuilc in a grove of Scotch pines. The Course has been gradually improved until it is now in the opinion of many visitors one of the finest Courses in Scotland. Visitors from the South will be astonished at the moderateness of the charges made for the use of the Course. Tuition of a high order can be obtained.

An excellent **Tennis** Court for three sets is in the rear of the Golf Club House and is very largely patronised by visitors in the season and by local tennis players whenever the weather is suitable. Some celebrated Tennis Tournaments are also held in the grounds of the Atholl Palace Hotel, where there are a number of excellent Courts.

The main road to the Golf Course and Tennis Courts has been recently much improved. It leaves the Main Street of Pitlochry by Larchwood Road, turns to the left and then to the right and passes the east end of the Cuilc.

A new 18-hole **Putting Green**, now open, is situated on the west side of the road to the Recreation Ground (next to be described) after passing under the railway bridge.

Recreation Ground.

Football, Cricket, etc.

The Recreation Ground is approached by a road which leaves the Main Street on the left hand nearly opposite the Smithy and a little past the Picture House and Watson's Garage, and then passing under the Railway, winds down hill. Another road has now been opened giving direct access from the Railway Station. It commences on the N.W. side of the road to the Station immediately below Macnaughton's Warehouse and joins the road just described to the south of Watson's Garage.

The Recreation Ground was originally a small Golf Course

with a Football pitch adjoining the pavilion near its east end. Golf is not now played on the Recreation Ground, but Football, Cricket and Hockey are zealously pursued in their respective seasons on this beautiful ground, which is bounded on the west by the River Tummel and has a footpath passing through it along the river bank which leads from the Suspension Bridge at Port-na-Craig to Cluny Bridge.

When the Recreation Ground had a nine-hole Golf Course, it was at one time improved by the inclusion of a strip of uncultivated ground on a somewhat higher level approached by a short uphill gradient to the left of the entrance to the Recreation Ground. About a hundred yards up this hill is a deep hollow called "The Lady's Dell," about which the following story is told :—

Early in the seventeenth century a laird of Pitlochry, boasting before his marriage of the size of his really small estate, promised the lady who became his wife to give her as a dowry as much land as she could see. When he brought her home, she reminded him of his promise, so he took her to this hollow and said all the land she could see was hers. The extent was only about an acre, but the lady claimed it, and, having expressed a wish that when she died she should be buried there, this was accordingly done, and it is said that her grave could at one time be seen near the centre of the hollow which has ever since been named in Gaelic "Lag na baintighearna" or the Dell of the Laird's Lady.

Bowling.

The public Bowling Green is situated in the angle between the West Moulin Road and the Middle Road. It provides five rinks of excellent turf affording most attractive sport for lovers of the game. There is a suitable Clubhouse and a number of seats around the green for spectators; indeed the public are always very welcome to occupy them. The Bowling Green is largely patronised during the summer and autumn. Our illustration (Plate 11) represents a game in progress on an opening day. There is also a public Bowling Green at Moulin.

Winter Sports.

When there is sufficient ice and snow, winter sports are eagerly indulged in. The long slopes on the Golf Course afford capital runs with ski or toboggan. There are occasional visitors in winter who practise one or other of these sports under admirable conditions, donning winter sports costumes accordingly.

Curling.

The principal winter game is, of course, Curling. There are several sheets of water where two or three rinks could be accommodated, but the popular and practically the only Curling Pond for Members of the Pitlochry Curling Club is a loch in the Faskally Woods, kindly allowed to be used by Colonel Herbert Foster of Faskally. It is close to the North Road, about a mile from Pitlochry, and a gate on the left hand side of the road gives access to it. There is a convenient Clubhouse equi-distant between the favourite loch and another small loch close to it, which is sometimes also the scene of the "roaring" game. In the winter of 1923-24 curling was largely indulged in, but for the four previous winters there was not really strong enough ice for much play. Our illustration (Plate 12) is from a photograph of the rink who won the Duchess's broom some years ago. Mr. A. M. Meldrum, Captain of the victorious Rink, is holding the decorated broom presented by the last Duchess of Atholl for competition by curlers of the district.

Other attractions are indoor games and amusements provided at the Institute, the Public Hall, and the Picture House.

CHAPTER VI.

Descriptive.

Garden City.

The general effect of the various components of Pitlochry is that the many private residences and lodging houses, surrounded as they are by pleasant gardens with trees and ornamental shrubs and flowering plants, constitute a veritable Garden City.

Hydros, Hotels, and Lodging Houses.

The population of Pitlochry is largely increased during May, June, July, August, and September and excellent and extensive accommodation is provided for the visitors who constitute the increase. It frequently happens that in July and August not a bed can be had by those who come without having secured quarters beforehand. The Hydros and Hotels will book rooms on the receipt of applications. Lists of lodgings are kept at the principal shops. Visitors make their own arrangements with the lodging-house keepers.

There are two large Hydro Hotels. The superb Atholl Palace Hotel (Plate 13) at the S.E. approach to the village by the Dunkeld Road is open from a day near the end of May to the beginning of October, and the well-known and excellent Pitlochry Hydro Hotel (Plate 14) at the Eastern approach to Pitlochry by the Moulin Road is open for a somewhat longer season commencing at Easter. Their several special attractions are set out in their advertisements in railway guides, etc.

There are four Hotels in Pitlochry besides the Hotel at Moulin. The principal Hotel is Fisher's in the heart of the village opposite the Post Office and with its other side close to the Station. The writer stayed there more than sixty years ago. It was then a small and very comfortable hostelry and he recalls being amused by the head waiter chaffing his assistant, a smart boy of fourteen or fifteen, who was wearing the kilt for the first time. The boy was probably Donald Fisher, who afterwards became the landlord. He was of the Fisher family who started well-remembered Hotels at several places at the time when tourists began to visit the Highlands in ever increasing numbers. The present Fisher's Hotel is now the property of a Company. It is a large establishment replete with every modern luxury and has a splendid garden.

The other Hotels are Scotland's, Mackay's, The Craigower, and the Moulin Hotel. They are all well managed, up to date, and very comfortable establishments.

It would be a tedious undertaking to catalogue the lodging-houses, much more to attempt any description of them. They are very numerous and the writer has heard glowing opinions of their comfort and excellence expressed by visitors he has known. Some of them are boarding-houses.

Churches.

There are four Churches, viz. : the conspicuous building popularly called "Mount Zion Church," which is a branch of Moulin Parish Church ; the United Free Church on the Lower Oakfield Road, and, not far below it, the Baptist Church on the Main Street on the same side as and not far beyond the Union Bank, and the Episcopal Church with a churchyard containing many graves, with marble or granite monuments, situated just below where the railway crosses the road by a girder bridge at the approach to Pitlochry by the Dunkeld Road.

Cemetery.

The other Pitlochry Churches have no burial grounds surrounding them, though the Parish Church at Moulin has a large and most interesting churchyard full of ancient and modern graves.

The modern public Cemetery of Pitlochry is in the low ground to the west of the bridge near Dysart Cottages under which the railway passes below the North Road. The Cemetery is reached by a short road which strikes off on the left-hand side immediately to the west of that bridge. The cemetery itself is admirably kept and contains many handsome monuments.

Public Hall.

It is sometimes called the "Town Hall," but Pitlochry has no Town Council and prefers being called a village rather than a town. The Public Hall (Plate 15) is on the right side of the West Moulin Road just round the turn to the right which that road makes after passing the Tweed Mill. The Public Hall can accommodate 400 or 500 people comfortably, or 600 with a

squeeze. Entertainments of all kinds are continually taking place in it and are announced by bill. Over the entrance is a Lesser Hall suitable for comparatively small meetings. The Boy Scouts' manual fire engine, lengths of hose, jumping sheet, buckets, etc., are kept in a basement apartment on the east side of the Public Hall.

Pitlochry Institute.

It was built by the family of the late Rev. R. W. Barbour of Bonskeid to his revered memory. It is situated on the S.W. side of the Main Street with the narrow road (which becomes a footpath) to the Railway Station on the one side and the War Memorial on the other. It contains reading and billiard rooms and also refreshment rooms and hot and cold baths. It is in charge of a resident Steward and his wife. An excellent Hall was added about twenty years ago which is let for meetings, concerts, etc. Visitors can avail themselves of the advantages of the Institute for a small fee.

Picture House.

A well-arranged Picture House was erected in 1920 and provides first-rate kinematograph displays on all Thursday and Saturday evenings, and on other evenings when announced. It is on the S.W. side of the Main Street at the west end of the village.

Banks.

There are three Banks in Pitlochry which are branches of the Commercial Bank, the Bank of Scotland, and the Union Bank of Scotland respectively.

The first-named is to the east of the Butter Memorial Drinking Fountain near the Post Office. The second is nearly half way up the Middle Road opposite the Mount Zion Church. The third is on the east side of the Main Street just beyond where the road to the Suspension Bridge turns off on the other side.

Factories.

Three industrial works are carried on in Pitlochry :—The extensive Tweed Mills of Messrs. A. & J. Macnaughton at the commencement of the West Moulin Road ; the Bobbin Mill of Messrs. Taylor in a wood between the Railway Station and the River Tummel, and the Aldour Distillery of Messrs. Mackenzie on the Dunkeld Road, round the corner beyond the Episcopal Church. The Gas Works, in the hollow to the south of the Railway Station, should also be mentioned. It belongs to a Company. The mill is behind the Post Office.

High School.

The Pitlochry High School (Plate 2) is a large institution on the East Moulin Road, nearly half-a-mile from Pitlochry Post Office. It serves both Pitlochry and Moulin, and pupils of both sexes travel daily from Killiecrankie, Blair Atholl, Struan and other places to avail themselves of the great educational advantages it affords as a fully-equipped secondary school.

Cottage Hospital.

The Irvine Memorial Cottage Hospital (Plate 3) was originally built to the memory of the late Dr. Irvine, a greatly beloved physician in Pitlochry. It is situated not far from the High School. It has been much enlarged and is now an excellent hospital. It is an unspeakable boon to the whole of the Atholl district. A District Nurse is provided in connection with it whose services are of great value.

Police Station, etc.

The Police Station is on the left-hand side going up the Middle Road opposite Scotland's Hotel. The Casual Ward, where pauper vagrants are looked after, is near the Gas Works. The Abattoir is a little to the west of it.

Memorial Monuments, Modern.

There are three modern Memorial Monuments in Pitlochry. One is a beautiful Iona Cross (Plate 16) on the east side of Mount

Zion Church already described. It is to the memory of Dr. Alexander Duff, who was born at Auchnahyle on the eastern boundary of Pitlochry in 1806 and who died in 1878. He was a missionary in India and in 1830 founded the Missionary College which bears his name. No European has ever been so beloved by the natives of India as was Dr. Duff. So the writer learnt in India many years ago.

Then there is a massive Memorial Drinking Fountain (Plate 17) with an inlaid granite tablet stating that it is to the memory of Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Butter, Younger, of Pitlochry, born 1836 and died 1880. It is just to the east of the block of buildings comprising the Post Office.

The third monument is the War Memorial (Plate 18) between the Institute and the road to the Suspension Bridge at Port-na-Craig. It has the names inscribed on it of eighty-one heroes who fell in the War. The plot of ground in which it stands is prettily laid out.

The Cuilc.

As we shall see later, Moulin has lost the loch which is supposed to have been there two centuries ago, but Pitlochry has acquired its loch (small though it be) during the last century. The name "Cuilc" (both "C's" are pronounced hard) is Gaelic for "reeds." It was formerly a marsh and the energetic farmers used to dig deeply in it for marl and in doing so dug up four skulls of the giant ox. Since 1815 it became a loch, said to have been larger at one time than it is now. It used to discharge to the west, but many a year ago a deep cutting was made by which the water was diverted to the south in order to supplement the supply for the Pitlochry Meal Mill.

The Cuilc (Plate 19) is a great asset for Pitlochry. It is at the base of the Golf Course, the entrance to which (close to the Pavilion or Clubhouse) is approached by a path along the east side of the Cuilc. The road to the motor stance or park to the rear of the Clubhouse is also on that side of the Cuilc. Below the Clubhouse is the Lesser Cuilc (Plate 20) a smaller sheet of

water with water-lilies in flower all summer. The length of the Cuilc is about two hundred yards and there are picturesque woods to the South. Along the south side is the path leading to the Moulin Gates on the North Road ; this path is on the line of the old road from the ford across the Tummel, at what is now the Recreation Ground, to the village of Moulin.

The ground on the south and east sides of the Cuilc is open to the public and plenty of seats are provided, adding to the enjoyment of the pleasant surroundings. The swans are an attraction and there are often wild fowl that interest visitors. People bring their bairns to romp and roll on the grassy slopes around. The happy children, as they play about, little dream that where they are disporting themselves was once the haunt of fierce giant oxen.

The principal road to the Cuilc is, of course, the same as indicated for the Golf Course, proceeding up Larchwood Road, turning to the left and immediately afterwards to the right. A shorter way from some parts of Pitlochry is to take the West Moulin Road and, instead of turning to the east after passing the Tweed Mill, to turn in the opposite direction and so forward to join the principal road at the top of Larchwood Road. A shady footpath, which is still shorter and pleasanter for pedestrians passes through the wood. Take the first turn to the right after leaving the West Moulin Road and then, after passing a motor garage, you will see the commencement of the path at the edge of the wood on the left hand.

The Black Spout Waterfall.

This waterfall (Plate 21) provides a pleasant object for a walk. It is on the S.S.E. of the Village, about a mile from the Post Office. It is in a finely-wooded gorge on the Edradour Burn, now generally known as the "Black Spout Burn."

The fall itself is not very high, sixty feet is the estimate, but there is a break near the foot of it where the upper water splashes into a dark pool. After heavy rain it is a fine fall.

One hundred yards or so further up the stream are several smaller falls, not far from each other (Plate 22) which constitute a picturesque scene.

The footpaths to the Black Spout will be described in Part VII., Chapter xiii.

CHAPTER VII.

Old Pitlochry.

SOME particulars of old-time Pitlochry may be of interest to the enquiring visitor.

Pitlochry is said to have been originally made up of three small hamlets—one to the West, another Central, and the third to the East.

The Western hamlet was to the west and north of the present arcade in the Main Street.

It had an Inn, now the white-washed Cottage at the junction of Larchwood Road with the North Road. In the rear of the Inn was a small Distillery, some remains of which are to be seen in the outbuildings at the back of the adjoining house called "Sunnybrae." In "Pitlochry District" there is rather a gruesome story connected with this Inn which is worth repeating.

"Shortly after the middle of the eighteenth century, Stewart of Bonskeid and his cousin, Stewart of Shierglass, when returning from Dunkeld Market, called at this Public-house. A quarrel arose between them, when Shierglass, drawing his dirk, stabbed Bonskeid, who only survived a few minutes. Shierglass made his escape and ultimately found refuge in Holland. Before leaving, he concealed himself behind a stone in the Faskally wood from which a view of the road could be got, as he believed in the old superstition that if a murderer could see daylight under the bier of his victim he would escape capture, and in this he was successful. The dirk is said to be still in the possession of one of his descendants."

The western hamlet had a School which is now the block of Station Cottages beside the Railway loading bank and the present sidings occupy part of what was formerly the school playground. There was a brewery on the hillside east of the smithy. The present Brewery Cottages occupy the site.

The central hamlet included the mill, of which there are now no remains except part of the kiln which forms a room in one of the shops on the west side of the present Main Street south of Fisher's Hotel and opposite the principal garage and office of the Pitlochry Motor Company. The Mill Dam is now the garden of Fisher's Hotel. The Mill House, which became the Mansion House of Pitlochry, is still standing and has the date 1701 over its front door. It is a little to the south of the shops just mentioned. That part of the road, now the Main Street, has been raised to a much higher level than formerly, so that only the upper storey of the mansion-house is on the level of the street. This storey has been converted into shops, one of which is called "Prince Charlie's Shop" in recognition of the tradition that Prince Charlie, when on his way South, was entertained to luncheon in the Mansion House of Pitlochry by the then Proprietor, Mr. Butter. A little further S.E. the old hotel, dating from 1727, is still standing. It is white-washed and is now occupied as several tenements; it is on the same low level as the Pitlochry Mansion House. The other white-washed cottages on either side of the burn near the old hotel were on the eastern boundary of the middle hamlet and included cottages which formerly stood where the shops a little way up the Middle Road are called "Bonnet-hill."

The Moulin Burn in former days came down through the hollow now occupied by the lower part of the Middle Road, but a channel was formed to the N.W. down which the burn was carried in order to supply the mill dam, now (as just mentioned) the garden of Fisher's Hotel. The burn still supplies the present meal mill to the rear of the Post Office and then returns to its original course to the north of the lower part of the Middle Road. The water from the Cuilc was carried to the mill dam by a lade,

but was afterwards diverted to run through the pond opposite the Public Hall and thence into the Moulin Burn. The old lade, now dry, was exposed to view, and the writer saw it, when the surface of the lower end of the West Moulin Road was lifted to relay pipes in November, 1923.

The Eastern hamlet called "Toberargan," was probably the oldest of the three hamlets of former days. It was to the east of the present Bank of Scotland and of Scotland's Hotel. It contains the well of St. Feargain, anglicised to Toberargan, but has now few, if any, remains of old houses. It was bounded towards the south by a large oak wood, hence the names of the two Oakfield Roads of the present day connecting the Middle Road with the East Moulin Road. There does not appear to have been a school in this hamlet, but it may be mentioned that the handsome building called the "Old School" (Plate 88), now the Boy Scouts' Headquarters, which was erected in the latter half of the nineteenth century when School Boards were established, belongs to this Eastern hamlet. There is a covered Rifle Range behind it for Miniature Rifle Shooting, in which the Pitlochry Troop of Boy Scouts, the first to be formed in Scotland, have gained distinction.

PART II.

NEIGHBOURING VILLAGES.

CHAPTER I.

Moulin.

THE ancient Village of Moulin is the centre and capital of the extensive Civil Parish of that name which extends nearly to Enochdhu on the Kirkmichael Road and to the burn at Aldclune a mile beyond Killiecrankie on the North Road. In olden times the Village of Moulin was the most populous place in the Parish and it still contains the Parish Church. In 1792 there were thirty-seven families in Moulin Village and, though Pitlochry had then begun to grow, its families numbered only thirty. In Pictish days Moulin was protected by a double line of forts, the remains of several of which are still extant.

The name "Moulin" has been curiously misinterpreted. Dr. Watson has now definitely and conclusively settled the question. He says that in Gaelic the name is "Maoil-inn," which means a bare rounded hill or eminence. It is a derivative of Maol = bare. He adds, "I have heard it in Gaelic often and am quite sure of it." Possibly the bare rounded hill or eminence may refer to Baledmund Hill which rises high to the N.E. of the village.

The Rev. Alexander Stewart contributed the article "Moulin" to the old "Statistical Account of Scotland," compiled by Sir John Sinclair and published in 1791 and subsequent years. Dr. Stewart was at that time the Minister of Moulin Parish and was highly respected. The memory of the great revival of religion under his ministry still lives among the people. He wrote, "A small lake once stood in the neighbourhood of the village and has been converted by means of draining into meadow ground. The word 'Moulin' seems to have some reference to this lake; perhaps it may be Maoth-linne, a smooth pool, or Magh-linne, the

pool field." In this statement, Dr. Stewart's version of the name seems to be fallacious. As to the "small lake" he mentioned, there seems to be no record corroborating its existence. The "Black Castle" of Moulin is supposed to have stood on an island in the centre of the lake, which island was an enlargement of an ancient "crannog" or artificial island. A reasonable conjecture is that the "small lake" was little if anything more than a moat surrounding the castle and this is borne out by the fact that when the land round the ruins of the castle is ploughed, the black traces of the vegetable matter, which no doubt accumulated in the moat, are confined to the land within a short distance of the ruins. The remains of a raised stone path leading from the present Balnadrumb farmstead towards the ruined castle seem also to confirm the moat theory. There was no drawbridge.

In "Pitlochry District" it is suggested that the town marked "Lindum" on the map of Ptolemy, the Egyptian geographer, who lived about 140 A.D., is represented by Moulin "as the sites almost correspond" and the names have a certain similarity as "Lindum" or "Lindun" would mean "the Fort by the Pool," but any person examining Ptolemy's map would certainly be convinced that "Lindum" is further South than Moulin and those who have thoroughly investigated the map have placed "Lindum" at Ardoch where the great Roman Camp was stationed, or, in the case of one investigator, still further south at Linlithgow.

Entering Moulin Village from Pitlochry, the East Moulin Road on the right hand joins the main Road which turns to the left and becomes the village street (Plate 23). On the right hand is the Moulin Post Office; on the left, the Moulin Burn; passing some cottages, the old Moulin School stands in a paddock on the right; then more cottages and turning slightly to the right we are in the village square, the Parish Church on the right and the Moulin Hotel on the left. From the square a road leads S.E. to the manse and to a house just beyond it, where that road terminates.

Moulin Church, according to "Pitlochry District," was founded by St. Colman (or Colm). As was the practice of many of the early Christian Missionaries, St. Colman began by teaching the people to facilitate the bartering of their goods by establishing a fair called after him "Feill Machalmaig," which is still nominally held early every March. Dr. Stewart said the fair was held in February. The Saint also taught the people how to grind their meal less laboriously than in the customary quern by establishing a mill with water-wheel. Most of the mills in the Highlands were Church Mills. Moulin mill has long been replaced by a sawmill. The old milldam, which is between Baledmund and Balnakeilly, is still in good order and is conspicuous from the road to Baledmund.

The present Church, built in 1834, occupies the site of the original Church, which is believed to have been built in the centre of a Pictish Fort, now merged in the churchyard. When a Pictish Chief became a Christian, he built a Church within his principal Fort.

In the churchyard, where the high road passes it on a lower level, is a very old ash tree (Plate 24). It is recorded that to this tree were attached the "Chaggs," *i.e.* the "Jougs," an hour or two in which was the punishment for petty offences imposed by the Moulin Baron's Court, the jurisdiction of which extended to Strathardle. There is a legend that criminals were hung from a branch of this old ash tree, which branch fell off several years ago. The writer remembers it. The tree was called the "Hangman's Ash." Perhaps it is still so called. The Baron's Court, which met at Moulin until the abolition of such Courts in 1746, had no power to inflict capital punishment. The legend may have originated in cases where murderers were lynched by the infuriated populace, but particulars are now lost.

In the churchyard there are many old gravestones which will well repay a close examination. There are a number of recumbent slabs of the mica-schist common to the district. They appear to be the oldest in the churchyard. Most of them

are undressed and unlettered. Two of the oldest are probably those which bear incised outlines of mediaeval swords. In one of these (Plate 25) the sword fills the slab, which is five feet four inches in length and twenty-three inches broad at the top, tapering to fifteen and a half inches at the narrow end. The handle of the sword is ten and half inches long; the guard fifteen inches across; the blade, which is in its scabbard, running to forty-seven inches in length. The initials W.M.D. and the inscription "1808 Aged 73" rudely cut on the margin of this slab are a clear case of modern appropriation. The other sword-bearing slab seems to be the oldest and most interesting stone in the churchyard. It is much mutilated and worn and is only five feet in length. At the head of the sword is a Maltese Cross which can be made out by the use of a little chalk, though part of it is lost. The sword has lost three inches through a similar fraction. Originally it seems to have been forty-three inches long, the blade measuring thirty-six inches to the guard; that portion with the hilt and pommel being only seven inches over all. The diameter of the cross is ten and a half inches. As Mr. Alan Reid, F.S.A. Scot., said in his valuable paper communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in May, 1912, "evidently some doughty knight of St. John—in all probability some lord of the neighbouring Black Castle of Moulin is commemorated by this venerable slab whose worn condition is most regrettable." Another theory is that both the sword slabs mark the graves of Crusaders of Moulin families.

One of the smaller and more modern recumbent slabs shows a Carpenter's axe and square; another has a mill rhind and key. This slab lies in front of the erect monument of John Robertson of Cluneskea. Some bear dates in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; some have simple symbols—one a shovel, another a heart, another artificial or natural markings; a few of them show crosses, keys, etc.

The smallest of the standing tombstones is popularly known as the "Grand Gutcher Stone" (Plate 26). It is a quaint monument with the following inscription on the obverse:—

THIS - MY - LOT - THIS - DAY - YOUR - LOT - TOMOROV.

HIER. LYES. TIO
 MAS. STEVART
 GRAND. GVCH
 ER. TO. IOHNE
 STEVART. LIT
 STER. IN. DVNK
 ELD. IULI. 1639
 AND. OF. AGE. 65.

The word "gucher" or "gutsher" (grandsire) means grandfather. (Mr. Reid quotes from Hector McNeill's song, "Come under my plaidie" the following :—"Ye micht be my gutcher, Auld Donald gae 'wa.") The other side of the stone (Plate 27) has the Memento Mori legend on the upper edge and the text "Ut Hora" over the symbols. These are deeply incised and are carefully rounded within their outlines. There are two single bones, shovel, skull, spade and hour-glass. The initials I.S. and E.B. are also engraven within an oval panel.

Another stone of more modern date bears the couplet :—

"Death is a debt to nature dew (*sic*),
 I've paid the price and so must you."

Another stone dates from 1786 and bears to have been "Erected by Duncan McFarlan and Margret Tett (Tait) his wife in Overtown of Fonab in memory of John McFarlan, their oldest son," etc. The reverse is shown in our illustration (Plate 28). It is covered with sculpture, the pediment showing a crude cherub head, some classic ornamental details and a large central panel in which floral and armorial subjects seem to be in rivalry. A crown rises over the crest of the shield which bears three animal heads and is supported by a particularly quaint griffin much resembling spectacles and a large bird, almost equally quaint. The mortal emblems—skull, cross-bones, coffin, etc.—appear under all and seem to support a curious death-figure which is placed horizontally.

Plates 29 and 30 represent both sides of the handsome standing

tombstone in memory of John Stewart late tenant in Darklich (Derculich in Strathtay) who died in 1741 ; and his widow, Margaret Macfarlane, is also commemorated.

There are several other interesting old standing tombstones. The Ferguson Memorial, dating from 1781, has a couple of winged cherub heads, an open book upon a crested shield and a yoke with the coulter and sock of a plough, a ribbon with the motto, "Remember death" and a skeleton placed horizontally. The inscription on the reverse records that the monument was erected in memory of James Ferguson sometime in Pitfurie who died in 1743, aged 35 years.

The Robert Drummond and Finlay Robertson monuments also date back to the eighteenth century and are of considerable interest.

The Moulin burn formerly ran along the East side of the Church, but when the Moulin Meal-mill was removed to Pitlochry, the present channel of the burn was formed diverting it to the west. The entrance to the Church, before the burn was diverted, was from the south, by a gateway at the end of the Moulin Schoolhouse.

The Manse was built in 1820 on the site of a previous manse which had been erected in 1758. It is painted red and has large stable accommodation which one can well understand was in olden days a boon to many people from a distance driving to what was then the only Church in this wide parish.

About 350 yards south of Moulin Church is the Black Castle of Moulin. It was built by Sir John Campbell of Lochow, who was a son of King Robert the Bruce's sister and was created Earl of Atholl by his cousin, David II. He was killed at the battle of Hallidon Hill in 1333, so that it must be now six centuries since this castle was built.

The great plague or black death (an galar mór) devastated the greater part of the Highlands in the year 1500. It is not to be confused with the outbreaks of the plague in England in the 17th century. It was very deadly in the Parish of Moulin and the adjoining Parish of Kirkmichael and carried off a great

number of the inhabitants. Many of the people took to the hills and lived in huts of turf and heather, but it still followed them there and cut off whole families. At Kirkmichael the victims were buried in a corner of the Churchyard which has never been disturbed since, lest the plague might re-appear.

The plague broke out amongst the garrison in the Black Castle and for fear of its spreading, after all the soldiers were dead, nobody would enter it, so it was battered down with cannon and made a funeral cairn over those victims of the "black death."

In "Pitlochry District" we are told that during 1500, the year of the plague, a messenger, who had arrived at the Black Castle, having become suddenly ill, the country people, fearing he had the plague, gathered a great quantity of fagots and set fire to the castle burning all the inmates but effectually stopping the plague.

Had this been so, surely there would still be some discolouration of the stones in sheltered crannies or crevices as the result of such a conflagration. The former account, which is from the "History of Strathardle," by Charles Fergusson, appears much more credible.

The ruins of the Black Castle (Plate 31) show that it must have been an important stronghold. Assuming that it was surrounded by a moat, the causeway said to have been uncovered at Balnadrumb some years ago, may have enabled people to walk to the castle not more than waist-deep in the water of the moat. There does not appear to have been any drawbridge.

Two Mansion-Houses stand near Moulin, each of them about a quarter of a mile from the Village and from one another.

The conspicuous Northerly house is called "Baledmund," and is the seat of an old family, the Fergussons of Baledmund. The Mansion to the east is "Balnakeilly," the seat of another old family, the Stewarts of Balnakeilly.

It is a curious coincidence that there is an old Pictish standing stone in front of each of these houses, but nearer to Moulin than to the houses themselves.

Before the time of General Wade there were several roads in the district all leading to Moulin. One was the old North Road from Dunkeld which came by Tullymet, Ballyoukan, Edradour, Kinnaird and Lettochbeg into Moulin Village and then passed behind the present Moulin Hotel and so onwards by Balnacraig and the upper part of the present Pitlochry Golf Course, to Killiecrankie and then northwards. Another was the hill road from Strathtay to Port-na-Craig Ferry and thence by the present East Moulin Road to Moulin Village. Thence the old road proceeded over the Balnakeilly and Kinnaird moors to Dalnagairn in Glen Brierachan and so on to Strathardle and Kirkmichael.

The Baledmund standing stone (Plate 32) which has the name of "Dane's Stone," is close to the old North Road just after it leaves Moulin and turns N.W. towards the Golf Course, as we will presently describe.

The Balnakeilly standing-stone (Plate 33) is within six or eight yards of the High Road among the trees on the west side of the entrance to Balnakeilly and about 200 yards from Moulin Parish Church. This is the way to get to it—opposite the gateway of the Parish Churchyard the high road passes between the Moulin Hotel and the principal shop in Moulin, and then turns sharply to the right and passes the Balnakeilly standing-stone as just stated. This road is the "High Drive," from which, a mile further the road to Kirkmichael branches off. The mile-stones state the distance to Kirkmichael.

In the other direction, to find the Baledmund Stone, take the old North Road, where it is North of Moulin, turn to the rear of Moulin Hotel, cross Moulin Burn by an oldish looking bridge, turn to the right on the road leading to Baledmund, but leave it a few yards further on by taking the first turn to the left. Then Baledmund House is seen up the hill to the right and on the same side, but much nearer, is the "Dane's stone."

A few yards further, at the top of a rising gradient, is the Waterworks Settling Tank, on the site of an ancient Pictish Mansion (Plate 34).

CHAPTER II.

Logierait.

LOGIERAIT Parish extends on the S.W. side of the Tummel to about one mile from Pitlochry ; the village of Logierait is within four miles in a bee line. It is a very interesting old place. It clusters below the terrace at the junction of the Tummel and Tay Valleys, which terrace is about one hundred and fifty feet higher than the banks of either river. The plateau of the terrace is approached from the banks of the Tummel by a pleasant footpath, zig-zagging up its wooded eastern side. From the west, the plateau is approached by the road leaving Logierait Village, nearly opposite the Hotel and leading up the S.W. side of the Tummel to Pitlochry. This road rises from Logierait by a rather steep gradient and traverses the west side of the plateau. On the circular terrace at its eastern extremity, called the Rath, formerly stood a castle, which was a favourite resort of several Kings of Scotland, particularly Robert II. James III. is said to have been the last King who stayed at The Rath. It was probably built in the fourteenth century and has been a ruin for at least three hundred years. The site of its walls is now covered over with a dense growth of black thorn, dog-roses and brambles and only one or two shapeless fragments of old masonry are discoverable. After it fell into ruins, it became the " Gallows Knoll " (Cnoc-na-croiche) of the Regality Court of Logierait. Now, it is the site of a colossal Celtic cross (Plate 35), erected by the tenantry of the Atholl Estates to the revered memory of George, Sixth Duke of Atholl, who died on 16th January, 1864, aged 49. This noble memorial is a fitting symbol of the exalted position the ducal family hold in the hearts of the people of Atholl. Does the clan feeling survive? To this day no Atholl tenant was ever evicted. Dukes of Atholl formerly ruled as Kings in Man. The great memorial cross stands on a raised square platform, with a flight of steps on each side and the cross itself stands on the summit of a series of great steps. The height from the grassy

surface of the square platform appears to be at least forty feet. Some three hundred yards west of the cross on the west side of the road from Logierait, and just opposite the gamekeeper's house at Woodend, is the site of the King's stables (Plate 36). The only remains are a series of long parallel banks or mounds, indicating, as it would seem, that there were formerly extensive buildings at the place. It is said that the Kings who occupied "The Rath" kept their horses and carriages at this place. The late Rev. Andrew Meldrum, Minister of Logierait Parish, showed the writer many years ago the hollow on the hillside sloping down from the west corner of the terraced plateau to the lower level opposite the commencement of the private drive to the Manse at Logierait. He said this hollow was still called the "King's Hollow" (Clais-an-rioh) and that when forming a drain or conducting some other operation involving deeper working of the land than ordinary ploughing, he came upon a regularly built roadway leading from the higher level to the lower by the easiest practicable gradient. Mr. Meldrum built a cottage in the King's Hollow, which is otherwise unaltered. Thus there still linger in Logierait traditions of the Kings of Scotland who annually sojourned in this beautiful country.

The Regality Court of the Earls and Dukes of Atholl is said to have been originally held in Tulliemet, but was in later times removed to Logierait. There seems to be no record of the removal. On 3rd Sept., 1707, the Duke of Atholl wrote about hurrying on the delivery of freestone required for the Court-house. The Regality Court was abolished in 1746. The Court-house was pulled down during 1817 and 1818, as it was considered to be in a dangerous condition. Scarcely any parts of the original buildings now remain, but an outbuilding to the east of the main block of the Logierait Hotel, which occupies the site of the Court-house, has a small window which is said to have been in the prison attached to the Court-house. In the same building is a sunken apartment now used as a cellar for barrels and kegs, which looks as if it had been a dungeon for prisoners. It is said that Rob Roy Macgregor was confined here, but that he escaped.

The entrance gate or door to the prison (Plate 37) is a fine specimen of old Scottish iron work and of a well-known pattern. It is at Ballechin House, formerly the home of the Steuarts, who were Baron Bailies of Atholl and brought it there after the Regality Court was discontinued. The photograph was taken by permission of Mr. Leeming, then the proprietor of Ballechin. It is curious to note that, evidently for greater strength and security, the cross bars of the gate go through half of the upright bars and round the other half, which is the peculiarity of these old gates. This gate is six feet three inches high.

There are three other iron gates or doors of the same pattern in the neighbourhood. One is at Grandtully Castle, only four miles away; another at Castle Menzies, seven miles off; and the third at Garth Castle at Keltneyburn. That at Grandtully Castle is just inside and quite close to the oaken entrance door. A dark prison cell adjoins. The lower bars of this iron gate show marks of injury by fire believed to have been caused when Grandtully Castle was burnt down in 1626. In addition to massive fastenings there is a bar in the wall which can be used to bar this iron door. At Castle Menzies all the old windows have iron grilles, with the bars arranged in the same alternative way as in the iron gate or door. Garth Castle is believed to have been built by the Wolf of Badenoch; if so, this iron door is of great age. In the "Proceedings" of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1883 and 1888 are papers by Dr. Christison on these grated iron doors. He calls them "yetts," an old form of "gate," which the writer 70 years ago heard in rustic use as far south as Robin Hood's Bay in North Yorkshire. Dr. Christison refers to a decree of the Scottish Privy Council in 1606, entitled "Irone yettis in the Bordouris to be removit and turnit in plew ironis" as an indubitable proof alike of the number of these iron doors and of their strength. In his second paper he gives a list of 46 yetts or grated iron doors known to him, all of which are described with their many variations. The list does not include the yetts at Ballechin, Grandtully Castle, and Garth Castle, which bring up the total to 49, and there must be more.

Dr. Christison finds that the manufacture of these yetts, began at least as far back as the 14th century and ceased in the 18th century. In many cases the grilles or arrangements of iron bars which fortified the windows of the old castles where there are yetts, are constructed on exactly the same principle of alternate penetration of the bars as are the yetts. Besides at Castle Menzies, this is also to be seen at Glamis Castle in Forfarshire. The known yetts are in nearly every part of the Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland.

The ancient ash tree (Plate 38) in the garden of the Logierait Hotel, now partly hollow and used as a tea-room, must have been a very old tree in the days of the Regality Court, for it appears to be not less than a thousand years of age (probably more) according to the writer's estimate based on a comparison with other very old trees with which he is acquainted and the approximate ages of which are known.

The churchyard of the old Parish Church of Logierait contains many monuments and other objects of great interest. The Church is said to date from before the Reformation, because there is the remains of a broken cross on the east gable. There are many old sepulchral slabs lying on the ground and more or less worn by the weather and by the tramping of human feet during many centuries.

Of the upright monuments, one is the broken Pictish cross slab (Plate 39). Many of the modern upright stones are beautifully wrought. It is curious that some of the ancient Pictish symbolic or scriptural subjects reappear in modern monuments. Three of the most usual scriptural scenes on Pictish tombstones are the temptation of Adam and Eve, the sacrifice of Isaac, and the whale and Jonah. The first of these is represented on at least four of the modern monuments in this churchyard, and the second undoubtedly occurs on one of them. What appears to be the oldest of these modern tombstones is dated 1681 and is in memory of Patrick Douglas, who died in 1680, aged twenty-one. It has what looks like a tailor's goose along

with a pair of scissors, possibly indicating that the deceased young man was a tailor. A finely carved stone (Plate 40) is to the memory of Peter MacFarland who died in 1781 and another to the memory of Margaret Connacher, spouse to John McIntosh, who died in 1784. Both the Peter MacFarland tombstone and the other (Plate 41) represent the temptation of our first parents. The old tablet on the wall on the west side of the churchyard is to the memory of several ministers of Logierait and of its dependant or mission churches. Unfortunately the weather has rendered much of the inscription on this tablet illegible. It has dates further back than the Reformation.

It was about 1820 that the notorious Burke and Hare murdered a number of people in such a way that no wounds were apparent on the corpses which they sold to hospitals for dissection. This led to sundry students and others visiting churchyards under cover of darkness, digging up newly interred coffins and removing from them the bodies, which they sold as soon as possible. It is said that such practices were not unknown near cities with large hospitals before the time of Burke and Hare. The dread of these resurrectionists spread like wildfire all over the country and steps were taken to watch graves where interments had been newly made. Frequently huts were erected for night watchers and other measures were taken to hinder the lifting of the coffins. Mort-safes were often provided. These consisted of very heavy iron gratings, shaped like a coffin, and formed of iron bars an inch or more thick. Other mort-safes were very heavy stone slabs with stout rings on their upper surface to enable them to be moved. There are three iron mort-safes in Logierait churchyard, two of them are of full size. Plate 42 is from a photograph of one of them. The third iron mort-safe is of a smaller size suitable to be placed over the coffin of a child. There are also two stone mort-safes recumbent on the ground opposite the centre of the south side of the Church. They appear to be six feet in length with a large iron ring near each end. All these mort safes, whether of iron or stone, are very heavy, and if there were only two resurrec-

tionists, they would have found it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to remove any of them to get at the coffin below.

More than twenty years ago the Rev. A. Meldrum, the minister of Logierait, who introduced the writer to the curiosities and antiquities of Logierait, told him the following story arising out of body snatching, and it seems worth recording here.

A century ago, Mr. Meldrum's grandfather was the Parish Minister of Kirkmichael in Banffshire. Body snatching was at its height at the time of the incident. Mr. Meldrum's father was then a medical student. He had come home to Kirkmichael for his long vacation and at once interviewed his former chum, the blacksmith's son, who told him about the body snatching scare and said that he was instructed to watch in the church that very night. The medical student asked to spend the night with him. They went to the church at 11 p.m., and were stationed in a gallery close to a window which commanded the churchyard, where there had been an interment that day. They were allowed to keep a farthing tallow dip alight, provided they placed it in a high-backed pew whence its feeble light could not be made out in the churchyard. They took sundry bottles with them, as well as solid refreshments. At first they had much to tell each other of their experiences since they had last met, but after an hour's talk the conversation flagged. One of them remarked what a pity it was they had not brought a draught-board with them. They had been fond of playing that game together. It was too late to fetch one. They resolved to try and make one. They began by cutting up the corks of their bottles into 30 thin slices, and blackening half of them with the plentiful smoke from their tallow dip. Then the question came up how could they make the draught-board? They searched the church, but for some time could find nothing suitable. At last they discovered that the pulpit stool was flat underneath, without feet or legs. They took it and ruled a draught-board on it, blackened half the squares, and there they were! The night passed very pleasantly and neither of them became drowsy. Many years afterwards, the writer's informant, Mr. Meldrum, the

minister of Logierait, visited the old Parish where his grandfather had ministered. Amongst other houses he called at the Manse, where the then minister received him kindly and entertained him. During lunch Mr. Meldrum told him the story of the draught-board. The minister said, "I wonder." He took Mr. Meldrum to the church; they turned up the pulpit stool and there was the draught-board! The minister gave it to Mr. Meldrum, who showed it to the writer in the pulpit at Logierait Church. Since Mr. Meldrum's death this interesting old stool has been in the possession of his son, Mr. A. M. Meldrum, at Fasganeoin, Pitlochry.

Ballinluig is in Logierait Parish and little more than a quarter of a mile from Logierait Village. Nowadays Ballinluig seems to be a more important place than its parent. The Logierait School is in Ballinluig, so are the War Memorial, the Railway Station, Post Office, Smithy, and the principal shop. The access to Logierait from the Dunkeld Road is by the Strathtay Road, which branches off from it just opposite the Ballinluig Post Office, then crosses the railway on the level and a little further passes over the Tummel by a fine bridge erected by public subscription, got up by the late Rev. Andrew Meldrum.

The Poorhouse, which serves a wide district, is, however, in Logierait, as are the Parish Church and the principal hotel.

CHAPTER III.

Other Villages.

THREE Villages—Killiecrankie (Altgirnaig), Aldclune, and Tulliemet—have few features of interest other than Pictish and early Christian remains. These are dealt with under their respective headings and their positions are stated in the itineraries given in Part VII.

Tulliemet, by the way, is hardly worthy of the name of village, it is so scattered. But the account of the Tulliemet road, given in Part VII., Chapter x., reveals some interesting features.

PART III.

ANCIENT TIMES

CHAPTER I.

Beginnings.

IN this Part it is proposed to sketch very briefly the story of the formation of the earth and the various forms its crust has taken ; also of the glacial and tropical periods that have succeeded the founding of the everlasting hills, during the Stone Ages and subsequent centuries down to and including the Christian era.

The object is to suggest to residents and visitors alike the possible explanations of some of the natural features of the country round Pitlochry and to account for the antiquarian remains found in the district.

The formation of our solar system, in which the earth we inhabit is a planet (or wanderer) from the cooling of a nebula is what we shall assume to have been the beginning. Of course, it was *not* the beginning. That nebula itself must have had an age-long history. It no doubt resulted from the ruin of a previous solar system or from some other cataclysm.

With this reservation, we may proceed. The nebular hypothesis of astronomers tells us that many billions of years ago an inconceivably enormous mass or nebula of incandescent gas was whirling around on its own axis in the boundless realms of space, and that after countless ages it became what we now call the solar system, *i.e.* our sun and the planets revolving round it with their moons revolving round them. The earth we live in and the other planets were formed by portions breaking off from the outside of the nebula as it gradually cooled and its surface therefore became fluid. Each planet, of course, after it broke off, continued to revolve on its own axis and also round what remained of the nebula which ultimately became the sun, as we know it, or try to know it, and thus all the planets and their

moons, which broke off from them as they had broken off from the nebula, assumed the spherical shape.

The earth continued in a more or less molten state for many ages and over its surface floated a firmament of vast clouds of vapour, which in process of time condensed into oceans, rivers, and lakes as the earth very slowly became cooler and therefore more solid.

It is right to say that all astronomers do not accept the nebular hypothesis.

Geologists now take up the tale and describe the further development of the earth by the action of water and heat, for the earth though cool, or even cold, on the surface was still, as it is to-day, more or less hot or even molten below its crust.

Of course, the molten parts under the crust, or some of them, gradually cooled and in cooling contracted and so occupied less space. The already solid portions of the surface could not easily move with the contracting movement of the parts immediately under them. This explains many of the twistings and upheavals on the surface of the earth and the formation of many mountains and valleys. The molten material below the surface was sometimes compelled, by the crust above pressing upon it, to find an outlet, and thus it, so to speak, boiled over and escaped to the surface through fissures it made, and thus also some of the puzzling lateral movements were caused. Then great oceans of water rushed over large parts of the surface, producing a quantity of sediment which was deposited in strata and these in turn, especially in the earlier periods, were modified and more or less changed by the heat of the molten parts immediately under them. By some such means as these the rocks (including in that term clays and sands) that constitute the earth's crust, *i.e.* the small portion of its exterior which is accessible to human observation, were formed.

Geologists tell us that there are four classes of such rocks, viz. :—

Class 1.—Aqueous rocks, sometimes called sedimentary or fossiliferous or stratified. They compose a large part of the

earth's surface and were formed as already stated by the action of water.

Class 2.—Volcanic rocks. They were produced by the action of fire or subterranean heat and include some mountain chains and high table-lands and the abysses of the ocean. Some mountains and hills are still active volcanoes with craters and streams of lava ; others have ceased to be active, but their similar composition identifies them as volcanic.

Class 3.—Plutonic rocks. These are the granites, certain porphyries, etc., which have been melted by fire under great pressure and cooled underground ; they differ in several ways from volcanic rocks.

Class 4.—Metamorphic rocks. These show some stratification, but generally have no fossils. They appear to be the result of the older rocks of Class 1, having been subjected to great heat which changed their form or (to use a single scientific word) metamorphosed them.

Class 1 is sparingly represented around Pitlochry.

Class 2 is represented by Ben-y-vrackie, the only volcanic mountain in the Grampians.

Class 3 claims Ben Vuroch in the Strathardle District of Moulin Parish and also Dunfallandy Hill.

Class 4 includes most of the schists that abound in the neighbourhood of Pitlochry.

CHAPTER II.

Ice Ages.

THE surface of the earth, or at all events that part of it we are now dealing with, has been much modified by glacial periods, often spoken of as "Ice Ages," when the Northern parts of Europe, including the British Isles, which were then, owing to the land

being at a higher level than now, part of the continent of Europe, were covered with ice to a great depth. There were two, or perhaps three, such ice ages in the last two hundred thousand years.

Astronomers explain that the seasons are caused by the earth's axis not being perpendicular to the plane of its orbit ; *i.e.* that the earth resembles a spinning top leaning a little to one side as it spins rather than a top at the height of its spin when it is exactly perpendicular or upright, but, unlike the top, the variation of the earth's axis from the perpendicular goes by waves. The variation slowly increases and then slowly decreases and so on. When the tilt of the axis is at its greatest, this country has an Ice Age ; when at its minimum, the climate is genial, even tropical. Some scientists suppose that an Ice Age comes every fifty or sixty thousand years.

The Great Ice Age occurred some twenty or thirty thousand years ago and is thought by many to have been the final occurrence of glaciation as well as the most severe of all the Ice Ages of which evidence has been found by geologists. In this part of Scotland the ice was at least three thousand feet in thickness so that the summit of Ben-y-vrackie was buried in ice. As in Switzerland and other mountainous countries, the ice formed what are called "glaciers." Each valley, almost each corrie, had its own glacier. Glaciers are always moving slowly to a lower level. In Switzerland they move on an average at the rate of about two inches in a year. As they reach lower levels the glaciers combine. One immense glacier must have travelled down the Tummel Valley and would be doubled in mass when it was joined by the Tay Valley glacier. After thousands of years the increase in warmth of the climate slowly melted the glaciers and then boulders they had picked up on their journey, or which had fallen on them from hillsides during the time they were being formed many years before, were dropped on the lower hill slopes, as may be seen in and near Pitlochry.

Where two small glaciers met a moraine was formed and the great glaciers sometimes formed moraines. A moraine is a bank



Plate 43. Moraine, above Faskally, showing landslide.

of clay, sand and gravel mixed with boulders and deposited under, or by the side of a glacier.

On the hillside above Faskally House and to the N.W. of Craigower is a narrow moraine (Plate 43), which, having been broken on either side by the flow of water, rather resembles an immense railway embankment high up on the hills. On the South side of this moraine shown in our illustration, a mass of the steep embankment-like side of the moraine being undermined by water, suddenly fell away some 30 or more years ago and the landslide is still remembered. On the other side of the Tummel Valley a corresponding moraine forms the Druimchaber ridge.

Another moraine that resulted from the Ben-y-vrackie glacier came past Moulin to Pitlochry. The Pitlochry Hydro Hotel is on the end of it where it was broken off by the Tummel Valley glacier.

It is important that we should understand how gradual were the changes effected in the condition of Scotland by the changes of climate. No individual, not even several generations of men, would be aware that an Ice Age was coming on or that the ice cap was retreating. The same remark applies to many other changes that occurred.

It is impossible to determine at what remote period life began to appear on the earth and when man came on the scene. It is the opinion of many scientists that the first trace of man yet discovered dates back two hundred thousand years ; some think five hundred thousand years more likely.

Our present purpose is not to discuss such questions, but merely to outline the story of the human race sufficiently to explain any remains that may still be seen in this locality.

The narrative of the development of the human race is usually arranged in the following successive ages, named according to the material from which the people generally made their implements and weapons. Probably in the very earliest times wooden clubs or bludgeons were used, but no traces of weapons of such a perishable material have, or could have, survived the weather of many milleniums.

These are the Ages :—

- (a) Eolithic or the Dawn Stone Age.
- (b) Palaeolithic or the Ancient Stone Age.
- (c) Neolithic or the New Stone Age.
- (d) Bronze Age.
- (e) Iron Age (in which we are living).

In dealing with these Ages, the following details must be briefly noticed :—

The kind of people, their occupations, civilisation, dress and the animals that lived around or amongst them.

Their dwellings, weapons, tools and implements.

Remains connected with their burial customs and religion.

CHAPTER III.

Earliest Stone Ages.

Eolithic or the Dawn Stone Age.

In the earliest period, men were few in number and little more intelligent than the wild animals among whom they lived. It is believed that the first race of men, of whom scanty remains have been found, died out during the Ancient Stone Age and were succeeded by a superior type of man from whom we are descended. This Eolithic period carries us back several hundred thousand years. The people probably lived mostly in trees and used wooden clubs to defend themselves and to kill the animals on which they fed. The only remains, or what are thought to be remains, of these people, are flattish flints with one side naturally concave and invariably this hollow is chipped to a sort of edge, suggesting that the tool was used to scrape the shafts of clubs or wooden spears, or to point the ends of them. Other flints or pieces of flint are chipped to some semblance of a point as if intended to bore holes in skins to be used as clothing. Yet other

pieces of flint are roughly chipped so that they look rather like scrapers or rude knives. This is all we know of these early people. Their crude stone implements mark the dawn of the Stone Ages; hence the name "Eolithic," which means "Dawn Stone."

No Eolithic flints such as above described have yet been found in or near Pitlochry so far as is known to the writer.

Palaeolithic or Ancient Stone Age.

This long and diverse period is named from two Greek words meaning "Ancient Stone." Its commencement cannot have been less than one hundred thousand years ago. Most probably it was twice that time, or even still further back. It lasted until about twelve or fourteen thousand years ago. During most, if not all of that time, the British Isles were at a much higher level than now, so that they formed part of the Continent of Europe. Hordes of strange animals, many of them long since extinct, succeeded one another in migratory waves and roamed in British forests, plains and rivers for thousands of years and then disappeared giving place to others as strange. There were the straight-tusked elephant, leptorhine rhinoceros, the large hippopotamus, the sabre-toothed tiger and the striped hyena. Succeeding these were the mammoth, the woolly rhinoceros, cave bear, cave lion and cave hyena, all more adapted to the climate which, from being tropical, was growing gradually temperate. Later still came the reindeer, urus (giant ox), roe-deer, red-deer, wolf, bear, wild horse, bison, ibex, musk-sheep and the arctic hare and fox, etc.

The climate of Scotland varied exceedingly during the long Palaeolithic period. As we have seen, the tropical animals of the earlier period indicate that the climate was tropical. But during the several Ice Ages it is probable that neither humans nor wild animals existed in the northern parts of Scotland. It is believed that during the transition period between the Palaeolithic Age and the Neolithic Age the climate, though no longer tropical, was warmer than it is to-day.

The men who inhabited the West of Europe, of which the British Isles were then a part, were a fine race of people differing little from ourselves, indeed they were our progenitors. Their heads were long in shape, but not more so than the majority of the present-day Britons, and their brains were as well developed. The earlier and inferior race of men, as already stated, died out early in the Palaeolithic period.

The Palaeolithic man was an intrepid hunter and the people lived upon the flesh of the animals they killed. Their dress was formed of the skins of those animals ; during the tropical period they wore scarcely any or no clothes.

During the successive Ice Ages, the Palaeolithic people, who were comparatively few in number, lived in caves and it is from the remains found on or under the floors of these caves that much of the knowledge we have of those people is derived. In Scotland the cold seems to have gradually become so severe, at least in the last great Ice Age, that the people were compelled to travel southward and occupy caves in what are now England, Belgium, Germany, France and Spain. During the warmer periods of this prolonged Palaeolithic Age, the people from long habit continued to occupy the caves, but as the population slowly increased and the climate became warmer, many people no doubt took to camping in the open.

At first the weapons and tools showed but a slight advance, but as the centuries rolled on great improvements appeared in the weapons, especially in the spear heads or arrow heads chipped out of flint or hard stone, and generally beautifully symmetrical and exquisitely finished. Other fabrications included knives, scrapers and borers. The scrapers and borers were no doubt used in preparing skins to be worn as raiment.

A remarkable development of Palaeolithic man must be mentioned because, though few examples of it have occurred in Scotland, it is not impossible that relics may still be found in some yet undiscovered caves. We refer to the amazing art displayed by those primitive people in the caves they inhabited in France and Northern Spain, many and diverse examples of

which are to be seen to this day in sculptures, drawings, engravings and even some tinted figures of wild animals such as the bison, the tiger, etc. Also a few representations of animals and even of men have been found carved in ivory or stone and later on, perhaps when the caves were abandoned, numerous small round tablets have been picked up in several places, notably at Oban, which have been painted with a variety of bands, spots and irregular patterns in red or brown pigment.

Little is known of the modes of burial and of the religion of Palaeolithic man. However, instances have occurred where burials have been found in the floors of caves and the bodies have been accompanied by a flint hand-axe placed in the hand and other flint implements within reach for use in the life beyond, showing that man was no longer concerned only with the problems of life but also with the problem of death, and that he had some sort of belief in a future existence.

About Pitlochry the glaciers of the last and greatest Ice Age were so tremendous in their gradual progress through many centuries towards what is now the North Sea that they completely swept with devastating force all the country they very slowly passed over, so that every trace of Palaeolithic man has been obliterated except for some broken remains of stone tools and weapons. The Rev. Fred Smith, lately of South Queensferry, who has published a large book called "The Stone Age," with hundreds of illustrations, and who is the great authority on the subject, has identified many stones that he has found in various parts of Scotland and Ireland as the broken and battered remains of Palaeolithic tools and weapons, especially knives, scrapers and borers. The writer has accompanied him in a week's search of shingle beds on the Tummel River. Many stones were found which he pronounced to be the broken remains of such tools and weapons.

Perhaps the most interesting of these stones is one found in the Lagreath shingle bed on the river Tummel (N. side) just above the Pitlochry Recreation Ground. Our illustration (Plate 44) gives both front view and profile of this weapon. It appears to have been formed for the purpose of killing an elephant or a

giant ox or other large animal which had been trapped in a deep pit or trench. In our illustration, the Rev. gentleman has attached a leather thong to the stone which weighs about 20 lbs. and is one foot two inches in length. When the sharp point of this weapon was complete a well-aimed blow with it on the top of the animal's head would have quickly slaughtered the beast. Observe how the slight hollow on the side of the weapon enables the attachment to be securely tied. This weapon seems to solve the problem that has troubled several antiquaries, viz. :—how could those old hunters kill the larger animals after they had trapped them ?

Boy Scouts, and indeed everybody interested in our remote ancestors, should search for Palaeolithic tools or weapons in the shingle beds of the River Tummel.

CHAPTER IV.

The Neolithic Age or The New Stone Age.

THIS period is estimated to have lasted some eight to ten thousand years, from the end of the Palaeolithic Age to the beginning of the Bronze Age about 2000 B.C., but there was a transition period of probably a century or two at each end of it.

The people were the same race, with long shaped heads, as had inhabited Britain throughout the ages in the Palaeolithic period. Towards the close of the Neolithic period immigrants, people with round heads, gradually filtered into the country and mixed with the inhabitants. The transition from the Palaeolithic Age was quite gradual, but as time rolled on, we find men living a different life and evolving a different and more advanced civilisation from that of the Ancient Stone Age.

There was no recurrence of an Ice Age. The climate was temperate, though somewhat milder than at present. The animals were the same as we have to-day, except for the Irish

elk, which became extinct towards the end of this period and the wolf, beaver, brown-bear, wild boar and a few others since exterminated or departed. The urus or giant ox seems to have abounded during the Neolithic period.

At the beginning of this age, Britain was still joined to Europe, and Ireland and the Isle of Man were not islands, but later on the land had sunk so much that the North Sea and the English and Irish Channels were formed.

The people gradually ceased to depend on hunting alone for their living and agriculture very slowly developed, whilst dogs, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs and goats became domesticated. At first, skins were the sole dress of the people and to the end of the period and even much later the men mostly wore clothes made of skins. Weaving was introduced towards the middle of this period and the dresses of females were made from rough fabrics.

The people continued to live in caves as in the preceding Old Stone Age, but the increase of the population and the necessity for largely supplementing the food supply obtained by hunting and fishing gradually caused the population to find many other dwelling-places than caves. The earliest of these were clusters of huts in the uplands called "pit dwellings." They were made by digging a circular hole about four feet deep and ten or twelve feet in diameter, the earth dug out being thrown up into a bank all round, thus adding another two or three feet to the interior height except where a small gap was left for entrance. They were roofed by branches or poles sloped upwards and inwards till they met in the centre and were fastened together. Smaller branches and long heather were woven basket-wise in and out of the roof posts and the whole was most likely covered with skins except for a small smoke vent. These were probably more or less copied from the open-air hunting stations of late Palaeolithic times.

What are called "lake dwellings" or crannogs were frequently formed in the Neolithic Age and had the advantage of being naturally protected against attack. They were formed in lakes or swamps by a deep layer of brushwood covered over

with timbers. Pointed piles driven into the lake bottom held the timbers in position and smaller branches and brushwood with earth on the top made the floor, which was raised well above the highest level of the lake. On this floor huts were built of wattle and daub ; *i.e.* of upright poles interwoven with small branches and covered with mud.

A fourth form of dwelling, but not so frequent as the other three, was formed wholly of stones built without cement into the shape of an old-fashioned straw beehive and hence called " beehive huts." These huts had a floor diameter averaging from ten to twelve feet and a height much about the same. The tiny doorway was not above three feet high and there were no windows. All the beehive houses were drystone buildings. The crevices must have been filled with moss or earth or the whole hut covered with soil to make it wind proof as well as rain proof.

The weapons, tools and implements of Neolithic man were formed from flint or other hard stone or from horn or bone and many of their harpoons have been found (more finished than those of the late Palaeolithic man) showing that the people lived a good deal on fish. The most distinctive of the tools are the symmetrical and highly-polished axes or celts as they are generally called. Next come the chipped flint arrow-heads which have been found in vast numbers wherever Neolithic man penetrated.

Bows and arrows seem to have been their principal weapons, and the beautifully chipped arrow-heads were produced in vast numbers often in factories whence they were bartered throughout Britain. To produce sufficient flint for the manufacture of arrow-heads, deep mines were sunk in several places. There are many other types of weapons and tools such as daggers, spear-heads, spades, sickles, harpoons, etc., all of flint or stone, except in some cases where the antlers of reindeer or bones of oxen were used.

In the Neolithic Age the dead were at first buried in " cists " ; that is coffin-like arrangements of flag-stones in which the body was placed, generally in a kneeling position with implements and food. Then came the dolmen which was composed of three or

four large upright stones forming the walls of a sepulchral chamber surmounted by a cap-stone as roof, the whole structure covered by a great mound of earth which in recent times has often been partially or completely denuded by wind and rain. Another characteristic Neolithic burial structure is the long and chambered barrow varying in length from a hundred to three hundred feet, built in the manner of the beehive hut and with earth heaped over the whole structure in a huge mound resembling half a pear lying on its flat side. The entrance to the tomb was low and small. Not many of these chambered long barrows remain to this day, hence it is supposed that they were burial places of persons above the common rank. Smaller barrows called "Sithean" also occur and had several burials in them.

Towards the close of the Neolithic Age, cremation of the dead seems to have partly taken the place of the previous practice of the burial of dead bodies.

The religion of the Neolithic people included not only the ancient faith in the immortality of man, but also the worship of the sun as the life-giver and probably also of various natural objects.

The relics of the Neolithic people consist in large measure of tools and weapons and especially the symmetrical and beautifully polished celts or stone axes and the flint arrow-heads. No doubt examples of both have been found in Pitlochry and the neighbourhood, but none seem to have been preserved so far as the writer is aware. Plate 45 is from a photograph of a number of celts in the Perth Museum, all of which were found in Perthshire, except Nos. 4, 8, and 14. Plate 46 represents a number of Neolithic flint arrow-heads in the Perth Museum, all Perthshire examples except Nos. 2, 6, 7, 11, 21 and 25. Specimens both of celts and arrow-heads may still be found round and about Pitlochry if Boy Scouts and others keep their eyes open.

It is thought by some that the hut circles, which will be described as belonging to the Bronze Age, were really constructed and occupied by Neolithic people, but they represent much larger structures than the Neolithic pit dwellings and are not so deep.

On the other hand if the small cairns that are to be seen near them are, as conjectured, heaps of stones removed from patches of land to facilitate the beginnings of agriculture, the hut circles may have been the dwellings of late Neolithic men. It is, however, more probable that some small circles on the moor, partly on Fonab and partly on Cluniemore, reported in "Pitlochry District," were Neolithic dwellings; also some other small circles eight feet in diameter in Glen Tilt.

As to the Neolithic burial places, there are numerous small barrows on the hillside above and to the east of Aldclune, which may have been Neolithic. More probably still was the great barrow at Old Faskally (Plate 47) with the ruins of the old Church on the top of it, Neolithic, for there are no standing stones round it to-day. In the same category we would place the Sithean in the village of Balnaguard (Plate 40) and the great mound (Plate 59) between Ballechin and Tullypowrie on the other side of the Tay.

But the well-known burial mound on the flat below Dunfallandy House (Plate 49), the similar one at Ballechin in the Tay Valley (Plate 97) and the large barrow seen both from the High Road and from the Railway on the skyline above the Pictish castle or palace a quarter of a mile to the East of Aldclune, all belong to the Bronze Age, for all are said to have been surrounded by circles of standing stones or still have a standing stone upon them, and archaeologists are now agreed that whilst the unencircled cairns are Neolithic, those with circles are later. But the appearance of hoary antiquity may possibly be taken as justifying the Neolithic origin assigned to some of those we have mentioned by a few antiquarians.

On Fonab moor rather more than half way between Pitlochry and Strathtay and sixty yards to the north of the path connecting those places there are two fine standing stones and the remains of two others (Plate 50) called "Clachan an Dìridh" or "Stones of the ascent (or brae)." Some people call it the remains of a circle, but there is no appearance whatever of there having been any other stones or of the remaining stones ever having been in a circle. On the contrary, they more resemble a large oblong dolmen such

as we have described and the appearance of their site is quite consistent with there having originally been a mound of earth over them which was afterwards scattered around. But they are not near enough to each other to be a dolmen. Another theory about the "Clachan-an-Diridh" is that the stones marked the scene of some periodical religious meeting or ceremonial of which nothing is now known. The "Clachan-an-Diridh" is 1150 feet above sea level, and at about the highest point of the brae between Strathtay and Port na Craig, so that the name is quite appropriate. The tallest of the stones is six feet high above ground.

There is another group of four standing stones at an elevation of about 1300 feet nearly two miles west of Edintian, at the head of Glenfincastle and about nine miles from Pitlochry. It is called "Na-clachan Aoraidh" or the "Stones of Worship." The stones vary in height from two feet five inches to nearly four feet. They have been called "Na Carrigean," that is "The Rocks," a name not used locally.

Urus or Giant Ox (*Bos primigenius*).

There are records of four skulls and some other bones of the Urus or Giant Ox (*Bos primigenius*) having been found by farmers digging for marl in the considerable marsh called the Guile (Gaelic for reeds), now the small loch of that name (described in Part I., Chapter vi.) to the south of the white-washed houses at Balghulan and just below the Pitlochry Golf Course. All these relics have been preserved to this day except one skull and that the smallest. The date when these giant oxen roamed about Pitlochry is not certain. Dr. Ritchie of the Natural History Department of the Royal Scottish Museum at Edinburgh has stated the result of his investigations in his important and most interesting work on "Animal Life in Scotland." When the last great Ice Age was over in the closing centuries of the long Palaeolithic period, the Urus appeared in the South of Scotland. It had migrated to England from Europe when the land had not yet subsided and Britain was still joined to the Continent. In later times many

remains of this giant ox have been found along with relics of Neolithic man all over Scotland and especially in the valleys of the Tweed and Tay and the flat lands of Caithness. We, therefore, notice the Pitlochry remains as belonging to the Neolithic age, or to the period immediately anterior to that age. There is some evidence that the Urus survived to Pictish times. In Germany it lingered to the beginning or even the middle of the sixteenth century. Plate 51 contains a representation of a Urus. It is from a picture found at Augsburg which, from its character, seemed to have been painted early in the sixteenth century and is probably a contemporary portrait of the giant ox.

Plate 51 also reproduces a photograph, on the same scale, of a present day Pitlochry cow for comparison of size. It is a fine British Friesian of the Balnadrumb herd. By her side stands the owner, Mr. McLachlan, whose height exceeds six feet.

The Urus differed from our domestic cattle mainly in point of size. It must have easily stood six feet high at the shoulder, whereas our cattle now-a-days average about four feet three inches. The colour of the Urus was probably a dark reddish brown verging on black. The horns were pale horn colour with black tips. This is proved by a horn found in peat in Pomerania. The horns of the many Urus skulls found in Scotland have lost their horny sheaths, only the cores being left, and these, of course, are shorter and thinner than the complete horns were.

It is interesting to recall what Julius Caesar wrote near two thousand years ago about the Urus (plural Uri). As to their size, he said, the Uri in the Hercynian Forest of Central Europe were "little less than elephants," which, of course, was an exaggeration. As to the temperament of the Uri, he wrote, "Great is their strength and great their speed; they spare nor man nor wild beast on whom they may cast their eyes."

The first Urus skull (Plate 52) from the Guile was reported by the Rev. Alex. Stewart, Minister of Moulin Parish, in his contribution to the old Statistical Account of Scotland. This Statistical Account is as already stated, a collection of reports by the Parish Ministers on every Parish in Scotland obtained by Sir John

Sinclair and published in 1901 and following years in twenty-one volumes. Dr. Stewart stated that "some years ago" the skull was found in a marl pit. It seems likely that he wrote in 1791, so that the skull may have been found as early as (say) 1780, i.e., nearly 150 years ago. He says it is preserved at Atholl House, which is, of course, Blair Castle, the ancient seat of the Atholl family, where it still hangs in the Inner Hall. Dr. Stewart gives several measurements, all of which exactly tally with the larger skull at Blair Castle. The length of the skull is twenty-six and a half inches. It was not that of a full grown Urus.

The other three Uri skulls were reported to the 7th Duke of Atholl by letter from Rev. David Duff, Moulin Manse, dated 31st July, 1817. This letter is quoted verbatim in the Duke's "Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine Families," Vol. IV., pp. 275, 276. Mr. Duff states that the three skulls and other bones were found in the summer of 1815 in the Guile within a few feet of each other. In the process of casting out marl they appeared resting on the surface of that substance at a depth of fourteen feet. The skulls differ considerably in size. The largest was given to Mr. David Inglis, who was at that time tenant of Faskally, and he sent it to the British Museum where it now is in the British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London. It is described and figured in Professor Owen's "Fossil Mammals," p. 501. The skull is three feet in length—a fine example.

The Rev. D. Duff sent the next largest of the three skulls (Plate 53) and some loose bones to the Duke of Atholl along with his letter, and this skull and the bones are still hanging at Blair Castle by the side of the eighteenth century skull. This 1815 skull is small, being only one foot eleven inches long. The other bones do not seem to have belonged to the skeletons of larger animals.

The third skull was smaller still than the one Mr. Duff sent to the Duke and he said he had not learned what had become of it. Probably it was destroyed by some person who took it for the skull of an ordinary cattle beast.

It is obvious that only one of these three animals of the Urus

breed whose skulls were found so near each other was a full-grown giant ox. The smallest of them was no doubt a Urus Calf. It has been suggested, and this suggestion is reproduced here for what it may be worth, that the three 1815 skulls represent a cow with its followers—a young calf and a stirk (whose skull is at Blair Castle), which was no doubt at least a year older, but yet not full grown.

Mr. Duff speculates in his letter as to whether those Uri came to perish in the Cuilc by having proceeded too far into the marsh in search of food or (which seems less likely) by having been driven there by the inhabitants in order to free themselves from such an annoyance. We cannot tell after these thousands of years, but it is plain that at one time Pitlochry was the resort of many of these wild giant oxen, the *Bos primigenius*.

CHAPTER V.

The Bronze Age.

IN the later part of the Neolithic Age new races of people seem to have appeared in Great Britain and this immigration continued on a small scale throughout the whole of the transitional period between the Neolithic and the Bronze Ages. The old inhabitants had long-shaped heads ; the newcomers were round headed. Both types remain in Britain to this day. Because bronze was the first metal used in Britain and because for about sixteen hundred years, approximately from 2000 to 400 B.C., it continued to be the chief material employed in the making of implements and weapons, that period is called the "Bronze Age." Bronze consists of 90 per cent. of copper and 10 per cent. of tin. At first copper was used alone ; soon it was found that a mixture of tin made the copper hard and firm. Copper and tin occur abundantly near each other in Cornwall and were largely mined and exported in ancient days. The bronze axes and other tools

were at first exact copies of Neolithic forms in stone. As centuries rolled on, many improved axes or celts, spear-heads and useful articles, such as buttons, pins, scissors, and razors were formed of bronze. Moulds in which some of these things were cast have been found, as well as the things themselves.

The people in the Bronze Age had advanced far beyond their predecessors. They wore garments of linen, wool and soft leather and these were cut, stitched into shape and fastened with buttons and pins. They wore costly ornaments, sometimes of pure gold and also of jet and amber as well as of copper, bronze, etc.

Their pottery and many of their bronze implements were artistically decorated.

The dwellings of the people continued much as they had been, though no doubt some improvements were made. Agriculture and fishing were still the chief pursuits of the inhabitants and they too were slowly developing. The wild animals were much the same as they had previously been, and no doubt the giant ox remained, though in reduced numbers, owing to the increasing population.

A great many hill forts seem to have been erected during the Bronze Age. They are mostly found in the South of England and Wales and some are of great extent. One in Dorset, called "Maiden Castle," is nearly two miles round and in one part has five separate lines of ditch and ramparts.

The circular barrows or great mounds first erected by the round-headed immigrants at the close of the Neolithic Age became the characteristic sepulchres during most of the Bronze Age. Circles of standing stones were also erected round burial places. Stonehenge is the climax of the cult of standing stones. The most important group on the mainland of Scotland is at Stix or Croftmoraig, a mile east of Kenmore and close to the high road from Aberfeldy. It is about 19 miles from Pitlochry.

A new language was introduced into Britain by immigrants towards the end of the Bronze Age and these people continued to arrive for some six centuries. These invaders are now called "Goidels" and their language, which we call Gaelic, became the

speech of Great Britain and is still a living language in the Highlands of Scotland, as well as in much of Ireland.

Many of the antiquarian remains to be found in Pitlochry and the neighbourhood belong to the Bronze Age.

No doubt weapons or other articles of the Bronze Age have been found in Pitlochry, but only one has been preserved so far as the writer can learn. On 12th May, 1890, Dr. Arthur Anderson, C.B., presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland a flat axe of copper, $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, found in the grounds of the Hydro-pathic, now the Atholl Palace, at Pitlochry.

The Pitlochry circle of standing stones (Plate 54) is at the Easternmost of the two cottages called on the Ordnance Map, "The East Lodge Cottages," a little over half-a-mile from Pitlochry Post Office on the North Road, right-hand side going North. It has six stones still standing besides apparently another sunk in the ground; the faces of the stones all face the centre. The tallest is five feet four inches in height and has been split in three. Some of the stones are comparatively small.

Another circle of standing stones (Plate 55) is in the garden of the house called "Tynreich" or "Tynrigh," four miles from Pitlochry, on the Dunkeld Road. These stones were exposed to view in 1855 when the garden was being extended. They are in a circle of twenty feet diameter with six large stones, varying from six feet to three and a half feet in height, at nearly equal distances from each other. Within the circle four different burials of burnt bones were found in cinerary urns, establishing the fact that these circles were burial places.

Probably the hut circles which are found in considerable numbers in the neighbourhood of the old road from Moulin to Dalnagairn, and of the present high road to Kirkmichael, date from the latter part of the Bronze Age. There are so many that they must have formed a large town. These hut circles vary in size. They are mostly from 30 to 40 feet in diameter. They consist of a low wall of dry stones all round the circle, except where a narrow entrance is left, generally facing S. or S.W. Sometimes the circles actually touch each other, but they are never cut by

the old road, showing that it must have been at least contemporary with them. They are always on a dry slope facing towards the South or West. Among them are some small cairns which it has been suggested were formed of stones gathered from patches of land where the inhabitants were beginning to grow corn. If this were so, these hut circles may have originated before the Bronze Age. A systematic excavation of some of the circles might discover remains that would settle the question of their date.

The best way to reach the district of the most numerous hut circles is to follow a path striking off in an easterly direction from the High Drive just below the old Moulin Free Church (now a dwelling house), and just opposite the Children's Holiday Home (Plate 56). A small burn flows on the right side of the path most of the way up the hill. In a quarter of a mile the moorland is reached. The old road will easily be found leading in a more or less easterly direction. There are two very interesting old bridges on the road, probably constructed long before the days of General Wade, who, however, is credited with having repaired the old road—a somewhat questionable statement. The first hut circle is fifty or sixty yards to the north of the old road, about two hundred yards beyond the first of the old bridges. Plate 57 is from a photograph of that bridge. Notice the arrangement of the stones forming the arch, which is manifestly inferior to the more modern method used by General Wade and his men.

Plate 58 represents one of the hut circles. It is very difficult to obtain intelligible photographs of them, but the illustration gives some idea of what they look like to-day.

The barrows or burial mounds which have or had circles of standing stones around them belong to the Bronze Age. They are usually called *Sithean*, which is the Gaelic name given to fairies and as some say to the Neolithic people. There is one on the flat below Dunfallandy House (Plate 49) with a group of trees upon it. It is a burial mound about eight feet high and fifty feet in diameter. It is surrounded by a trench six feet wide and eighteen inches deep. There is said to have been a row of standing stones round the mound which were used many years ago to repair

the river embankment near. This barrow is said to have been partially excavated with the result that some small cists were found and destroyed.

The most conspicuous barrow in the neighbourhood is on the skyline of the hill above Aldclune as one looks N.E. either from the Railway or the High Road. It is circular, and is three hundred feet in circumference, one hundred feet in diameter and about thirty feet high. It is said to have been formerly surrounded by a row of standing stones which were taken to repair a farm steading. There are other small burial mounds in that neighbourhood containing cists, which is the popular name for burials where the body (often in a sitting posture) was surrounded by stone slabs and had earth or stones heaped above it to prevent wolves from scratching it up.

The ruined Church, just behind the house at Old Faskally, Killiecrankie, is on the top of a large barrow or burial mound (Plate 47). It may belong to the Bronze Age, but it is possible that it was formed by Neolithic people, because there are no standing stones about. It is a large and striking example.

There are four sithean or barrows in Strathtay, which are within our range.

One is at Balnaguard (Plate 48). It is covered with trees and held sacred by the people, though a clothes line with newly-washed garments on it appears in the photograph! There are no standing stones about it. The Clach-na-croiche is a furlong away. That standing stone and the route to Balnaguard will be described later in this chapter.

Another barrow is at Ballechin, page 138 (Plate 96).

There is another enormous sithean, more or less covered with trees, between Ballechin and Tullypowrie, a little above the Strathtay High Road on the right hand side (Plate 59). There are no standing stones about it. It is a very imposing barrow.

The fourth Strathtay example of a Sithean or burial mound is called "The Dun." It is on the hillside above Cloichfoldich, about a hundred and fifty yards north of the Mansion House of that name on the north side of the Tay and a full mile N.W. of Grandtully

Railway Station. The Dun is a circular mound in perfect condition, standing on an artificial terrace six feet to eight feet wide, which is on a uniform level to the south, but somewhat higher in other directions where it is carved out of the hillside. The Dun stands ten to twelve feet high above the terrace and its circumference is sixty-five yards. It is slightly over five hundred feet above sea level. It has a cup-marked stone partly embedded in it on the S.E. side, with at least seventy cups on it.

Close to the village of Moulin, below Baledmund House, is the standing stone (Plate 32), already mentioned as the Baledmund stone. It is sometimes called "Dane's Stone." It is a massive block of quartzite. Its greatest height is 7 feet 3 inches and its girth 10 feet at the base, increasing to twelve feet six inches further up. This stone is said to be the remains of a circle of standing stones, all smaller than it, most of which were used for building purposes.

The finest standing stone (Plate 33) in the near neighbourhood of Pitlochry is the "Balnakeilly Stone," already described as being at the entrance to Balnakeilly, just above Moulin Village. This impressive stone stands eight feet six inches above ground. It is now partly hidden by trees planted some twenty-five years ago.

On the Pitlochry Golf Course, near its northern extremity, is a small swampy flat at the east end of which are a number of stones scattered or heaped on the margin of the swamp. Among them is a fine monolith ten feet in length, believed to have been one of a circle of standing stones. This stone appears to have been more or less wrought to a symmetrical form so that its section is a regular parallelogram. Other stones heaped near it may have been the remains of the circle; they were no doubt dragged off the adjoining cultivated ground by the farmer.

Another fine standing stone (Plate 60) is in the field adjoining the High Road below the bank on which stands Urrard House, two hundred and fifty or three hundred yards N.N.W. of Killiecrankie Station. It is a block of schist. Its greatest height is five feet three inches. It is called "Claverhouse's Stone" on the Ordnance Map, and by some residents who fancy that it was set up to mark

the spot where Claverhouse fell at the Battle of Killiecrankie, 27th July, 1689. But Claverhouse was wounded and died near Urrard House, some distance further up the hill, and this standing stone is undoubtedly an ancient Pictish monument of a date many centuries before the battle of Killiecrankie.

Another standing stone (Plate 61) is at Balnaguard in the Tay Valley on the south side of the river and within five miles of Pitlochry. It is a long drive to it, for under ordinary circumstances you must go round by Grandtully. It is called "Clach-na-croiche" or the "Gallows Stone." It is a noble stone, six feet nine inches high, five feet three inches wide and fifteen inches thick. There are what look like the tops of two other similar stones, buried in the same field, in a perfectly straight line due east of the Gallows Stone, or can they be the remains of a cist or coffin of stone slabs which was unearthed by a crofter named Mungo Conacher about 1870, when ploughing near the "Clach-na-croiche"? In the cist was an urn in a good state of preservation which is said to have been delivered to the proprietor, the Duke of Atholl.

In the same neighbourhood, but much nearer Grandtully Station, being only about half a mile east of it, is another smaller standing stone (Plate 62). It is in a large field on the Haugh Farm of Grandtully between the high road and the railway, but much nearer the railway. Its height is three feet ten inches and its width at the base three feet. It has no name.

Another fine standing stone (Plate 63) is in Moulin Parish, eight and a half miles from Pitlochry, near Straloch House on the Kirkmichael Road and on the Farm of Cottarton. It is between the road and the Brierachan Burn, below a bank on the right hand side. It has no name, nor is there any legend about it, but it may be connected with some of the many fights that in former days occurred along this entrance to the Highlands. It is a large stone leaning over to the north. Its height is seven feet six inches: its greatest width three feet and its greatest thickness thirteen inches.

There is another standing stone by the side of the Kirkmichael road (Plate 64), on the grave of Prince Ardie, near Enochdhu, in the Parish of Moulin which will be described later.

Some of these standing stones may be Pictish and may really belong to the Iron Age, but some may date back to the Bronze Age or even to Neolithic times.

There is an enormous boulder (Plate 65) called "Clach bhinn-ein" (Pinnacle Stone) on the Farm of Tullypowrie in Strathtay, a little above the present R.C. Church. It is wrongly marked on the Ordnance Map as a "standing stone." It is believed to have been connected with some ancient Pagan rites, possibly Phallic worship. There is a narrow platform of earth and stones round it, making a circle about twenty inches high and eighteen inches broad and some distance below the stone are two long broad terraces supported by stone walls.

Crossing the hills, from near Dalnagairn on the Kirkmichael road to Glenloch, a celebrated boulder called "Leac-na-diollaide" or "Saddle Stone" may be met with. The tradition connected with it is that if any lady who was not blest with children made a pilgrimage to Glenloch and sat on the Saddle Stone, she would in due time become the happy mother of a large family. So firmly was this believed that well on in the nineteenth century pilgrims from all parts of Scotland visited the famous "Leac-na-diollaide."

At the head of Glenbrierachan, in the same neighbourhood, is the famous "Clach a' chlamhaim" or "Gled Stone," so called from its being a favourite perching place for the gled or kite now extinct in the Highlands. Its legend was related at a meeting of the Edinburgh Geologists' Society, reported in the "People's Journal" on 28th February, 1885. "The Gled Stane," it was stated, "was a large boulder of mica schist, situated about a quarter of a mile to the west of the road between Pitlochry and Straloch, at a height of 1100 feet above the sea on a moor near Dalnagairn Farm. The legend attached to the boulder is that it gave its name to the Gladstone family, an infant having, it was stated, been found there by a shepherd who took it home to his wife to nurse."

Another celebrated boulder is two or three miles further on the Kirkmichael road at the lower end of Glen Fernate in Moulin Parish and is called "Clach mhór" or the "Big Stone." It is an immense boulder and has the following tale of witchcraft connected with it :—

When the Comyns were lords of Badenoch many centuries ago, the Great Comyn proposed to build a castle so strong that no human power could take it. Instead of employing masons to build it, he engaged a famous Badenoch witch, who, for a great reward, agreed to carry the stones in her apron and to build an impregnable castle. She proceeded to hunt up two enormous boulders of equal size and shape for doorposts for the outer gates, but, after searching all Scotland, not two such stones were obtainable and she was in despair till on her midnight ramble she met a sister witch from the Isle of Man, that famous stronghold of witchcraft and all sorts of dealings with the "Deil," who told her of two such stones in the Isle of Man. Next night she started for that island and, having got one of the stones in her apron, she flew northwards for Badenoch on a clear moonlight night. As she was passing Glen Fernate a famous hunter, who lived there, was coming home from the Atholl forest with a deer on his back and seeing such a great black mass flitting through the air, he exclaimed, "Dhia-gleidh mis," "God preserve me." The moment he uttered the holy name, the witch's power was broken and her apron string at the same time, so down the stone fell, and there it lies to this day, as she could never get another apron string strong enough to carry it; so the Comyn's castle never went further, and it is said the old witch still visits the "Clachmhór" in the hope of finding a way to carry it. The stone stands twenty feet above ground and is seventy-four feet in circumference and calculated to weigh nearly a thousand tons.

PART IV.

MODERN TIMES

CHAPTER I.

Early Iron Age.

WE are now living in the Iron Age. It is considered to have begun about 400 B.C., nearly two thousand four hundred years ago, when iron first began to displace bronze for ordinary tools and weapons. It includes the period of over four and a-half centuries (55 B.C. to 410 A.D.) during which the Romans were in Scotland. It also covers the coming of Christianity in a small way during the closing years of the Roman period and more widely and systematically under St. Ninian, St. Columba, and their followers from the latter part of the sixth century.

The series of Goidelic invasions began, as we have seen, in the latter part of the Bronze Age.

It seems pretty certain that the eldest Keltic dialect which to-day comprises Gaelic, Irish and Manx came with invading Goidels from Gaul, the Cruithne of Scotland; and that the later Keltic dialect still spoken in Wales came with subsequent immigrants about 400 B.C., the Pretani or Brythons (later Britains). The names Cruithne and Pretani are the same, changed as required by the two dialects.

The Picts who became the dominant race in the North of Scotland and later throughout the country, were a mixed people, partly of Cruithne extraction and partly of the aboriginal inhabitants. The Romans called them Picts because "they tattooed their skin to increase their look of fierceness."

Two centuries later the Belgae, also from Gaul, conquered with the sword the South and S.E. parts of Britain and settled down to the cultivation of the soil. A century and a half later came the Romans and later still the Angles, Saxons and Danes all adding to the population.

At first iron was scarce and was used to ornament bronze weapons. Then, the bronze implements were copied in iron and improved and various implements were made of iron. Originally, the iron was not tempered and iron weapons bent as they were used and had to be straightened afterwards, but after a time it was found that dipping hot iron in water hardened it.

The climate was temperate. It is believed to have been warmer than now until after the Roman occupation, when it became slightly cooler.

The people became great agriculturists. They exported corn, cattle and hides. The first money appeared early in the Iron Age in the form of small and slender iron bars. Weights and measures, which had appeared earlier, developed. Gold coins of Phillip II. of Macedon were introduced about 200 B.C. and imitations of them followed. Civilisation advanced considerably. Only in the remote parts did people dress in skins, except perhaps for cloaks of sheepskin or goatskin worn by the poor everywhere in severe weather. The principal garment was the sleeved tunic girt about the waist, the man's garment reaching to the knees like a kilt and the woman's much longer, both made of a bright tartan-like cloth of wool and linen. A large cloak of darker colour was worn over the tunic when necessary. Brogues of rough calf-hide worn with the hair outside completed the dress of the people. Necklaces of coloured glass beads, brooches of bronze or iron and bracelets were largely worn.

The arts of the toilet were highly esteemed and assiduously practised. Hand-mirrors of highly-polished bronze and iron spread as far north as Yorkshire and the ladies actually used rouge and a black substance to darken their eyebrows. Shaving seems to have been general among the men who wore only moustaches on the face. The growth of towns is a characteristic of this period and they began to be connected by roads.

The dwellings of the Pictish people were, in the early Iron Age, of much the same description as in the Bronze Age. Hut dwellings were still used. Lake dwellings or crannogs also persisted. At Glastonbury, the crannog was three or four acres

in extent and had on it nearly eighty huts ranging from eighteen to twenty feet in diameter formed of wattle plastered with clay and thatched with rushes or straw, generally circular in shape but occasionally rectangular in plan. The doors were much as we have them at present, and there were windows, unglazed but with wooden shutters. Caves were still sometimes used as dwellings. The writer has himself seen respectable people living in a cave in Ross-shire. Hut circles and beehive huts lingered for centuries in remote parts of Scotland and Ireland, while in the Hebrides, they continued still to be the homes of men into the nineteenth century. There were other primitive dwellings constructed on the surface of the ground. The writer has seen quite decent people living at the present time in low dwellings built of turf with roughly thatched roofs. There were also "weems" or underground galleries, forty to sixty feet in length and about six feet in width and height, which, though probably often used for storing farm produce, were also occupied as dwellings in severe weather or when an enemy was feared.

During the Roman period, the homes of the Chieftain class began to embody some of the internal conveniences of the Roman houses whether of corridor type with a row of rooms connected by a long passage or of the courtyard type with three short rows enclosing three sides of a court. And so the dwelling places of our people have advanced until we see the palatial mansions of the wealthy in our own time.

In central Scotland many so-called "Castles" were erected mainly with defensive intention. These are the Fingalian castles of the Picts.

The weapons, tools and implements of the British have also advanced to their present standards, but the advance has been slow and gradual, *e.g.* the stone querns in which corn was ground into meal continued to be used until well into Christian times, and in remote districts later still. Probably, too, some of the elegant cruises or iron lamps, still precious as curios, date back many centuries.

The development of man has also been apparent in his burial

places. These now began to be grouped in extensive cemeteries containing as many as five hundred interments while isolated graves became exceedingly rare. There was a general return to the older practice of inhumation, *i.e.* burying the body, but cremation was re-introduced in the South of Britain, probably by the Belgae.

In the case of unburnt burials, the grave only contained a single interment and, if covered with a mound, it was small and insignificant and many graves had no mounds at all. The body was placed either in a stone cist or merely in a hollow in the ground. The dead were buried in their clothes with their personal ornaments and weapons and often with food for their journey. Where cairns were piled over graves, the prime object was to prevent the depredation of wolves.

The burnt burials were in small cylindrical grave-pits without any mound over them and there were elegant urns holding the ashes. Gradually the burial customs with their Christian modifications have become what they now are.

In the early part of the Iron Age, the religion of the people seems to have been much the same as in the Bronze Age and still included the worship of the sun and of nature generally. Bridgid, the goddess of nature, was worshipped at the numerous wishing wells and the Christian Missionaries adopted her under the name of St. Bridget or St. Bride. Woods and streams remained the haunts of spirits or deities and when Julius Caesar came in 55 B.C. he saw, or fancied he saw, the worship of the Roman deities and especially of Mars, the god of war.

Concentric rings and other carvings on rocks are supposed to be connected with sun worship and to it are also attributed, by some people, cups or rings on stones, so abundant in Scotland as well as in other countries in Europe and Asia. But, judging by what he has seen at the caves of Elephanta, near Bombay, the writer has no doubt that at least the smaller cup marks were made by women desiring children, or, like Hannah in the Scriptures, desiring a son. The saddle stone, described in the last chapter, may be taken as a modern adaptation of the same idea.

Some archaeologists suppose that Druidism was Neolithic in its origin, but it was in Caesar's time that it seemed to become a highly organised form of religion. Druids were the students of the time and, when Caesar knew them, they were using Greek characters. They were a corporate clergy with a president and were exempt from taxation and military service. They also took part in the administration of justice. The Christian religion gradually displaced Druidism from the fifth century onwards and the Christian monks and priests began to educate the people and were the founders of the educational system of our country which has developed to its present advanced state. It is believed that many of the druidical priests became Christians and took a leading part in spreading the Christian Faith.

No tools, implements, weapons, or personal ornaments of the people who inhabited Pitlochry and the surrounding district during the early Iron Age and later, seem to have been preserved except the stone querns or hand mills for grinding corn. Mr. A. M. Meldrum has a number of querns in his garden at Fasganeoin, Pitlochry. Anyone can see the main portion of a quern in two halves built into the stone retaining wall on the West side of the Logierait road just where that road descends rather steeply into the Village of Logierait. Some cruises, or lamps of iron, are also still preserved in old houses, though paraffin or oil lamps have long displaced them for actual use.

Perhaps the most interesting remains of an ancient dwelling of Pictish times is what is believed to have been a palace or hunting box of the Pictish kings—possibly of Drost, who was the Pictish king of Atholl. It is situated on the North side of the North Road about three hundred yards N.W. of the Village of Aldclune. It is now partly obscured by a straggling wood. A farm road strikes off from the North Road at the first gate on the right hand after you pass Aldclune. Follow this farm road a short way till it bends to the left round the upper side of the wood. There turn into the wood and examine the extensive fortifications and mounds and the lines of road that you will find. In the centre and occupying the highest part of the ground is a plateau about

seventy feet square with a double dry moat around it (Plate 66). From the South of it an earthen rampart extends for about a hundred and fifty yards on each side terminating in a mound at each end ; these mounds are all that remain of two towers. The rampart is about thirty feet high and from fifteen to twenty feet broad at the top. On the East it curves Northwards and may at one time have formed a circle enclosing a camp fully half an acre in extent. On the North side the rampart has been carted away to improve the farm road outside. On the N.W. there is a pit from which soil may have been taken to form the rampart. Along the South base of the rampart there is a level terrace nearly fifty yards in breadth and standing thirty feet above the field below. On the West side of the central plateau a well-formed road (Plate 67) gradually ascends to the level of the plateau and then turns to the North, passes the lower dry moat and descends to the North, where it disappears at the fence enclosing the wood containing all these remains. Beyond that fence it is lost in the farm road and cultivated land. Below the castle and the road the ground is fairly level and through it wide roads are said to have been made, some traces of which are still to be seen in the wood, but outside it farm operations have entirely destroyed them. The Gaelic names are (1) " Dalruinnich," i.e. " Dail-ruith-nan-each," the plain of the running of horses ; and " Dail-an-aonaich," the plain of Galloping or of horse races. From the situation and names of these roads, it is probable that horse races and perhaps other games were held when the king was in residence. We may suppose, therefore, that Pictish Royalty enjoyed witnessing horse races just as our Royal Family do to-day ! Dr. Watson's note on the above Gaelic names is that Dalruinnich or Dail-ruith-nan-each is impossible, for it would require the stress to be on the last syllable. Dail an Aonaich, if that is a separate name from Dalruinnich, means " haugh of the fair " (market or meeting). Aonach is common in this sense in place-names and in the older literature. Dalruinnich means probably " bracken haugh " from raithneuch ; a place of that name in Ross-shire is pronounced very similarly in English.

In the old Statistical Account of Blair Atholl Parish it is stated that obelisks or large standing stones occupied zigzag positions defending the entrance, but these have disappeared. Altogether, it is a wonderful place and well worth examination. The legends about it are very dim. Probably excavation might throw further light on the origin and purpose of these great works.

From this palace, as stated in "Pitlochry District," two chariot roads started, the lines of which it is said can still be traced and which are called to this day "The Queen's Roads." One crosses the Garry at the old ford near Aldclune, passes the farm of Balrobbie, climbs the hillside by a series of zigzags, turns to the West for about four miles at Balnastuartach Farm to the ford on the Garry near the West entrance to Blair Castle, whence it probably kept on to Old Blair, crossed the Tilt and so returned by Strathgroy Farm to the Pictish Palace, a circuit of about twelve miles. The other road went Eastwards to the Sithean, previously described, and on to Loch Moraig. There it turned Southwards and continued so till it returned to the level of the Sithean and then completed the round which was about seven miles.

On these roads Royalty could enjoy chariot drives and visit Loch Moraig for trout fishing.

About a quarter of a mile to the Westward of the Castle, alongside the Garry, lies a level stretch of land called "Eilean-an-Righ," i.e. "King's Island." Can it have been a specially rich bit of pasture reserved for the King's horses?

Judging from the "Queen's Roads" being from ten to sixteen feet in width and skilfully graded and in long stretches like Roman roads, it is thought that they were probably constructed about the second or third century when the Roman methods of road-making had become known, which would approximately indicate the date of this Pictish Castle or Palace.

At the end of the account of Moulin Village in Part II. we gave a brief description of a small knoll with a few trees on the top of it (Plate 34) on the line of the old North Road from Moulin. It is now a settling tank for the Pitlochry Water Works, but when the

tank was being formed, it was discovered that the mound was a building and entirely artificial. It is probably the site of a house of a Pictish Chief, possibly the Ruler or Toiseach of Moulin. This house would have a palisade round the top and a short ladder leading up to it.

The large number of hut circles on the moor to the North and West of the road leading to Kirkmichael, described under the "Bronze Age" (Part III., Chapter v.), are thought by some to be the remains of Pictish dwellings of the early Iron Age. Only excavation can decide the question. There are small hut circles or huts in a group partly on Fonab Moor and partly on Glunie Moor ("Pitlochry District"), and these were probably Pictish dwellings, but many of their huts formed of wattle or piled up turfs have long since disappeared.

There are no specimens remaining of the dress of the people further back in the Iron Age than a few generations ago, but in "Pitlochry District" we are told that when the old Abbey Church of Culross was being restored some years ago, the site of St. Serf's original cell or church was found inside it, and at the high altar of this cell a large stone coffin was dug up containing the body of a tall man clothed in cattle skins. The blue clay in which the coffin was embedded had preserved the remains. The deceased must have been a man of rank and it showed that even in his case skins were at that time the usual clothing.

The Roman occupation of Britain has left no trace in or about Pitlochry that is visible to-day and it seems more than doubtful whether any Romans penetrated to this wild and remote country. It is said in "Pitlochry District" that there was a Roman camp on the flat land by the River Tummel which is now the Pitlochry Recreation Ground and is called "Dail Campaig" or the "Field of the Camp." But there is only that name and the dim tradition that there were formerly mounds and trenches on the land which were in recent times obliterated by agriculture, to support the statement. When a Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders were training in Pitlochry in the first Autumn and Winter of the Great War (1914-15) an extensive and deep series of trenches were cut by

the soldiers just where the camp is supposed to have been. Many times and oft search was made in and about these trenches and the gravel dug from them for relics of the Romans, but not the slightest trace of their supposed occupation was discovered, nor did the surface of the gravel in any part appear to have been worked before. From Dr. Christison's book on "Fortifications," we learn that General W. Roy, the original systematic investigator of the subject, in his book on "Roman Camps and Stations," accounted for 19 camps, 8 stations, and 5 outposts of the Romans. The Ordnance Survey added 36 camps and 3 stations. The total number attributed to the Romans is 112, besides the forts in Antonine's vallum. Dr. Christison points out that many of them are without any evidence whatever and very questionable. He gives lists of them all. Not one list mentions Pitlochry. So we fear the claim to a Roman Camp must be abandoned.

Of lake dwellings or "crannogs," there were several in Lochs Tummel and Tay. There is said to have been one also in the small loch which is said to have surrounded the "Black Castle of Moulin," and which crannog is supposed to have become the extensive site of that Castle.

In "Pitlochry District" it is related that about fifty yards to the West of Balnadrurn Farmhouse, not far from the Black Castle of Moulin, there is an underground Picts house of the type called "weem," and that it was discovered many years ago by the plough lifting one of the stone covers, which was replaced. The position of this weem has been forgotten. It is said to have been about fifty feet long and slightly curved, the inside width about three and a half feet and the height about five and a half feet. Nothing was found in it. The writer has examined two weems near Kildrummie in Aberdeenshire. They were a little longer, wider and higher and had been at all events occasionally inhabited as there were the remains of fires with ingenious vents above them so masked on the surface by stone slabs, which appeared to be lying naturally about, that no one would have suspected they were vents unless actual smoke was making its way through the stones at the moment.

It is surprising that with so many Pictish and perhaps older remains in the neighbourhood, there are no cup-marked stones quite near Pitlochry. The nearest example (Plate 68) is slightly more than five and a half miles from Pitlochry near the Dunkeld Road. It is on the farm called on the Ordnance Map "West Haugh of Tulliemet." On the S.W. side of the high road an old road, originally the road to the old Ferry over the Tay, passes through the farm buildings and then has a level crossing over the railway. Immediately after the railway is crossed, at the right hand side is a large rough stone leaning over towards the east, and on it are five or six small cups of the usual type—two to two and a half inches in diameter.

Another cup-marked stone (Plate 69) is in the Parish of Moulin, rather more than six miles from Pitlochry, in Glenbrierachan, on the Kirkmichael Road. A little past Dalnagairn Farm is a roadman's house called "Dalnavaid," on the right-hand side of the road. About two hundred yards due East of Dalnavaid, on the top of the end of a ridge jutting out from the adjoining hillside on to the haugh below, stands the cup-marked stone (Plate 69) in a commanding position. There are in all thirty or thirty-one cups, mostly arranged in rows. Some are large, with a diameter of three inches and a depth of nearly an inch. Others are much weathered and vary from small shallow scarcely measurable hollows to cups two inches in diameter and half an inch deep. There are no rings or connecting grooves. The only way to count the cups on a cup-marked stone correctly is to use the fingers as well as the eyes.

At the North end of a boulder (Plate 70) on the line of a piece of old road between Dunfallandy House and Easter Dunfallandy and about three hundred and fifty yards S.E. of the Fergusson family mausoleum, which is to the south of Dunfallandy House at the end of the farm buildings and garden, is a curious circular hollow which is thought by some to be ancient and to have been used as a cresset or lamp to light the road to the ancient church which formerly stood near the present mausoleum. The stone is called the "Bloody Stone," and it seems to be so far embedded

in the soil that it could not be removed. The hollow or cup, if it be one, is sideways, not vertical, as it would have been if a cresset. It is partly broken away and, therefore, difficult to measure. It is approximately six inches deep by seven or eight inches in diameter. The supposed cup is weathered internally to such an extent that if it be a cup it cannot be of modern origin. The name "Bloody Stone" is accounted for by a story of the past which takes various forms. In "Pitlochry District" a form of the legend is given. Mr. Stewart Fergusson, the present laird of Dunfallandy, has another story which was told him by an old inhabitant, who connected the stone with the assassination of a Pictish Prince, the father of all the Fergussons. The following is the popular legend embodied in a modern poem, which was given to the writer by the late Mr. Robertson of Dundonnachaidh, Pitlochry, who was closely related to the Dunfallandy Fergussons.

Once upon a time—it was after the introduction of gunpowder—a young laird on the east side of the Tummel courted the young lady who then owned Dunfallandy. They had walked out together for a long time, but the gentleman's extraordinary constitutional bashfulness prevented his "popping the question." A friend of his enquiring how he was getting on elicited a confession of the difficulty. The lover begged his friend to act as his intermediary in making his proposal of marriage to the girl. The friend consented. They went to Dunfallandy. The friend was admitted. The lover waited outside. After a long interview the friend rejoined him and explained that he had been unable to do the business because the young lady was such an inveterate talker that he could not get a word in. Several subsequent visits had similar results. At last the friend, after an unusually lengthy call, informed the lover that he, the friend, had just been married to the lady. The lover departed in furious wrath. He kept a keen lookout and soon discovered that the young couple strolled together every fine evening along the old road to Easter Dunfallandy. He loaded his gun and concealed himself behind the "Bloody Stone." When the pair came to the stone, he rose up and shot the husband dead. The lover married the lady of Dun-

fallandry that very evening and they lived happily ever after. The Law did not run in the Highlands three or four centuries ago.

Fifty yards higher up the Tummel than the Suspension Bridge at Port-na-Craig, and a few yards past the rock on the Pitlochry side, there was St. Bride's Wishing Well on the river bank. It is said to have had a great reputation at one time for curing cases of lung disease, but was filled up some years ago as sewage was percolating into it. Pins, coins and other offerings were dropped into the well and rags were hung in the bushes above it.

Another wishing well is situated on the bank of Pol Traighe on the River Tummel and is called "Tobàr Traighe." It is near the centre of a straggling wood on the left hand side going to Logierait and below Easter Dunfallandry, which is further up the hill on the right. This well is at the foot of the steep bank of the river. It affords an unfailing supply of pure water which is always cold. The so-called well is merely a slight hollow scooped out of the sand and the water is now trained to flow from a wooden spout, which is very handy.

From the East Moulin Road between the Bank of Scotland and Scotland's Hotel, the Toberargan road towards Oakfield branches off. About a hundred and fifty yards on this road, just past the grocer's shop on the left, a narrow loop road diverges. A few yards up this loop road on the right hand side is an open well (now a spout well) called "Toberargan." There are or were other wells in the same district. Full particulars are given in Part V., Chapter i. There is, however, nothing to suggest that these were wishing wells.

There are many forts or fortified places in the neighbourhood. All of them or nearly all, are attributed to the Picts and belong to the early Iron Age. Some are eminences partly protected by nature such as Craigower, the hill beyond the Golf Course a little over a mile to the north of Pitlochry. The nearly level plateau on the top of this hill is flanked by precipices or steep banks on three sides and on the fourth towards the east where the adjoining moor is more or less on the same level, deep trenches have been cut no

doubt for purposes of defence either from human enemies or possibly from wild beasts.

Within the wide policies of Faskally a full mile from Pitlochry and a hundred yards within the main Entrance Lodge, a footpath on the left leads to Loch Dunmore, with a modern Japanese bridge across the narrow southern end of it. Immediately opposite on the south side rises the fortified knoll called "Dunmore" or the "Big Fort." Three sides are precipitous and the ascent from the loch by the fourth side is fairly steep. Around the summit is a low stone parapet and one or two breaks in the surrounding precipice are vertically filled with masonry.

About half a mile S.W. of the farm of Killiechangie the upper part of the range of hills between the Tummel and the Tay Valleys has a more or less precipitous face called "Killiechangie Rock," just opposite the hamlet of Moulinearn on the other side of the Tummel. A branch road from near Woodend Farmhouse, Logierait, leads up the hill and from its upper part a pedestrian can approach the summit of the precipitous face of the hill. At one place where the convex precipice forms almost a semi-circle, a nearly straight wall from one end to the other appears at some former time to have enclosed fully half an acre, the boundary towards the east being the precipice. All that remains of the wall is a great number of loose stones lying on the ground without any sign of an entrance or of any building or shelter. It may have been a refuge to which the people drove their cattle when an enemy invaded the country.

The largest class of forts in the Tummel and Tay Valleys are the circular stone structures sometimes called Fingalian Castles. This is a term that has got into English since the time of Macpherson's *Ossian*. Fingal is unknown in Gaelic, modern or ancient. The hero is Fionn; his men are the Fianna (plural of Fionn, a warrior band). In Gaelic these Castles are called *Cais-tealan na Féinne*. It is a pity that photography does not adequately represent them. In "Pitlochry District" are several illustrations of them—the best that can be made. Wherever the present name of a place embodies the word "castle" as Pitcastle

and Fincastle, one or more of these castles is certain to be found, but most of them have lost their original names. The nearest to Pitlochry Village is on the Pitlochry Golf Course. It is about three hundred yards N.W. of the Drumcherry Farm buildings. It is called "Craigiedun," meaning "The Fort by the Rock." Its inside diameter is about sixty-five feet. It is partly covered with black-thorn bushes, but the remains of a small Pictish dwelling can, it is said, be traced inside the fort. This fort is in a commanding position and is well worth examination.

Another Pitlochry example of a Fingalian Castle is in the Black Spout Wood to the E.S.E. of Pitlochry and about a mile from the Post Office. This fort was mentioned by Thomas Pennant, the traveller, who called it the "Black Castle of Edradour." It is about one hundred and fifty yards below the Black Spout waterfall and on the top of the steep bank overlooking the burn. The path passes through the N.W. side of it and has partly destroyed it. Some of the stones on the side nearest the burn have been taken away, or have rolled down into the burn so that the remains of the castle are imperfect, but the circle of the ruin is quite apparent.

The best example of a Fingalian Castle near Pitlochry is in a small wood surrounded by a wall on Pitcastle Farm about two and a half miles in a bee line from Pitlochry. The Pitcastle homestead is on the N.E. side of the road to Tulliemet; the castle is on the other side of that road about one hundred yards from the homestead. Its internal diameter is sixty-eight feet. The wall of the castle measures from eight to thirteen feet in thickness.

On both sides of the River Tummel above the Falls of the Tummel, and as far as Dunalastair near Kinloch Rannoch, there are Fingalian Castles—at least 16 of them. Dr. Watson has inspected and reported on many of them and he excavated a fine example on Borenich Farm on Loch Tummelside. They are all circular with a slightly varying diameter, but generally sixty to seventy feet. The wall which forms the castle was probably about ten feet high. In a few cases part of the wall is still standing to that height, but in most of them many of the stones have been

removed or have fallen away. In some of them there are stone huts or dwellings inside, a few of which had fireplaces within the outer wall. One or two of the castles between the Manse of Foss and the Farm of Kynachan are pear-shaped, the small end of the pear being a gradually ascending slope to the main castle which is somewhat smaller than the average.

There are two of these Fingalian Castles not far from each other, on Middleton and Pitcastle farms, in Strathhtay on the North side of the valley, within half-a-mile West of Tullypowrie farm, and another above Balnaguard village on the South side of the Tay valley is also called by the people "Black Castle," but is a larger and different structure. These are within the range of this Guide. Dr. Watson described others in North Perthshire and Lorn in his papers on the subject. See the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Vols. 47 and 49.

Another circular structure, popularly known as the "Fourich," is of a different character, being constructed entirely of earth. It is situated at Middle Haugh, a little more than a mile and a half from Pitlochry, in the angle formed by the High Drive joining the Road to Dunkeld. It is on a natural eminence on the east side of the road, i.e. on the left hand as you go to Dunkeld. Exactly opposite on the other side of the road is the old Mansion House of Middle Haugh, now called "Dalshian," standing in its own grounds. The summit of the eminence has been carefully rounded to form the Fourich and on the east or N.E. side where the ground beyond is much on the same level, a deep foss or moat, eleven yards wide (Plate 71) has been excavated with a narrow entrance towards the North where there may in old times have been some sort of a draw-bridge. It has the general appearance of a small "Rath" or earth-work, of which the great "Rath" at Logierait was one of the finest examples in Scotland. If so, it was probably the work of the Gaelic ruler who took over the inheritance of the Picts. A raised earthen bank planted with ornamental trees and rhododendrons surrounds the open level circular space about sixty feet in diameter, which is the Fourich. In the centre is the remains of a small church, dedicated to St. Catherine, which for many

years has been the burial-place (Plate 72) of the Fergusson family, formerly of Middle Haugh. Dr. Watson, who has examined the Fourich, is pretty well satisfied that the name "Fourich" (Gaelic, "An Fhuraich") is the dative locative case of a feminine noun "Furach," which is a side-form of "Forrach," a tribal meeting-place, common in Irish topography. This is the only example Dr. Watson has met with in Scotland.

The dedication of the Church to St. Catherine, the Roman Saint, would be later than in the time of the Pictish Church. The name, "Na Manaich" of the ridge almost adjoining the Fourich to the South suggests that the monks attached to the Church resided there, but no traces of dwellings remain.

PART V.

COMING OF CHRISTIANITY

CHAPTER I.

Early Christian Times.

DURING the latter part of the Roman occupation of Britain, that is in the third and fourth centuries, Christianity began to filter slowly into Scotland, mainly no doubt through the medium of Roman soldiers who had become Christians in their own country. St. Patrick, who Christianised Ireland in the fourth century, was a boy of a Christian family on the Clyde. No doubt Christian soldiers from Rome had implanted their faith in that family.

St. Ninian was a son of a Chief of the Scottish Picts from Ireland who migrated to Galloway. As a boy, he was taken to Rome, possibly as a hostage. From Rome he went to Tours in France, where he found his own Gaelic language spoken. He stayed there some years with St. Martin, who was the chief Christian teacher in France at that time. St. Martin consecrated him as Bishop to preach Christ in Galloway and about the year 396 St. Ninian returned to his home in Galloway and founded the Church College of Candida Casa in Wigtownshire, now a gaunt grey ruin. During the following thirty years, he made missionary expeditions in the Southern parts of Scotland, founding churches and setting up church schools or colleges.

But perhaps the greatest Christianiser of Scotland was St. Columba. He came from Ireland to the Island of Iona in 563 and founded the primitive monastery there. He died there in 594 after training many missionaries and founding many churches and monasteries throughout Pictish Scotland and in many of the islands. His relative, St. Adamnan, was the ninth Abbot of Iona (or Hy) from 679 to 704. He was a very able man and wrote the life of St. Columba, which is still extant. It is not our purpose here to trace the history of Christianity in Scotland, nor to refer further to it than is necessary to explain the relics of the

Pictish Church that are to be seen at the present day in the neighbourhood of Pitlochry.

We are told that about the year 490 St. Colman (or St. Colm) who had come from Bangor in Ireland with a friend, St. Fillan, founded the Church of Moulin, which was the first Church in Atholl. At all events, Moulin Church seems to have been dedicated to him. Beyond Loch Tummel is said to be Cor-Chalmaig, or the hollow of St. Colman and the burn of Alt-Chalmaig flows through it ("Pitlochry District"). In Ross-shire is Cill-mo-Chalmaig on the flat East of Kilmachalmaig burn, with an old burial-ground quite neglected. It is on the Ross-shire side of the Kyle of Sutherland, opposite Roschall, and about ten miles from Bonar Bridge. Colman was the Saint of the Tarbat district in Easter Ross. Portmahomack is Port mo Chalmaig in Gaelic. St. Colman contributed to the Christianising of Fife, where his name appears at Inchcolm in 514. It is said that after founding churches in Scotland, St. Colman returned to Ireland where he became Bishop of Drumore. Moulin Market is still called after him, "Féill Machalmaig," that is the "Market of the Beloved St. Colman." The prefix "ma" means Saint and the affix "aig" is a diminutive meaning beloved. St. Aidan, who had been trained at Iona, became the first Bishop of Northumbria, about 634. Two of his Saxon converts in Northumbria were the brothers who became St. Cedd and St. Chad, and he sent them to Iona to be more fully instructed. On their way back from Iona, probably about the year 650, St. Cedd founded the churches of Fortingall and Logierait and his brother, St. Chad, founded the churches at Grandtully and Foss. Both brothers afterwards returned to England. St. Chad became Bishop of the East Saxons and founded a church which is now Lichfield Cathedral.

Another early Christian Missionary connected with Pitlochry was St. Feargain. The well now called Toberargan is in Gaelic Tobar Fheargain. The initial F becomes aspirated in the genitive and so nearly silent; thus the anglicised Toberargan gives a fairly correct pronunciation of the Gaelic. The fine hill

between Strathtay and Loch Tummel is called Faragon, seemingly after him. There is a famous holy well below Tomintoul in Banffshire, about a mile above the junction of the Lochy and Aven. It is also called Tobar Fheargain, after this Saint, and near it is the hill also called after him, Cnoc Feargain.

Dr. Watson, who has given the writer this information, seems inclined to think that there is a Tir Fheargain (Feargain's land) in Mull. Little is known of Feargain. The dedication of the well seems to imply that he was a Saint. From "Pitlochry District" we learn that there was a well in the Tigh-na-Craig garden called "Tober Chalmaig," or St. Colman's Well, and it is suggested that St. Colman had a preaching station there and baptised his converts at the well. There is no well to-day in the Tigh-na-Craig garden, but a damp spot may possibly justify the belief in the former existence of a well. The writer, however, can find no authority for such a belief. An old inhabitant states that when the house now called "Craig Royston," about 150 yards south of Toberargan and next to the present U.F. Church was built, a well was discovered and the house was in consequence called at first "Tigh an Tobair"—the house of the well. The writer cannot find that the name "Tobar Chalmaig" is known locally.

CHAPTER II.

Ancient Crosses and Remains.

THERE were several mission churches under the Logierait Parish Church. Two of them were on the S.W. side of the Tummel on the road from Logierait to Port-na-craig opposite Pitlochry. These mission churches were at Killiechangie and Dunfallandy, nearly two miles apart. It was well into the eighteenth century before the people of Logierait gave up Episcopacy. For some years after Presbyterianism had become the established form of public worship at Logierait Church, the people went

regularly to the still Episcopal Church at Killiechangie. A century or more later, the Killiechangie farmer pulled down what remained of the church and added the churchyard to his field. There are now no traces whatever remaining of the church. Two upright gravestones (Plate 73) leaning against the adjoining wall and partly buried are all that mark this ancient church. The stones have the much-weathered remains of ancient Pictish crosses upon them. The most perfect is on the back of the larger stone and the stone is so closely packed against the wall that only the upper part of its shape can be made out and some of that more by touch than by sight. Traces of a similar form of cross can be seen on the exposed face of each of the stones. These crosses on both sides of both stones have been carefully sculptured by hand, no doubt more than a thousand years ago. On the exposed face of each of the stones the shape of a Latin cross has been produced by some mechanical tool worked across the stone in either direction apparently at a comparatively modern date. A low relief has been given to these modern crosses by the background having been roughly cut away for half an inch all round. The modern crosses have not any of the characteristics of early Celtic crosses, such as having "cusps" or semi-circular hollows in the angles between the limbs and the shafts nor do these modern crosses quite coincide with the original Celtic crosses under them. The larger of these stones is a thin boulder of natural shape four feet high, two feet broad and one foot thick. The smaller is twenty-six inches in height, twenty-four inches broad and about five inches thick.

The best-known early Christian cross slab near Pitlochry is called the "Priest's Stone" (Frontispiece and Plate 74). It is on the left-hand side of the road to Foss and is nearly two miles from Pitlochry and half a mile S.E. of the Falls of Tummel. It is close to the road and touching the fence of a sheep fank. Frequently a barrel of sheep dip is deposited in front of it. The stone is four feet high and about twenty inches broad and eight inches thick. In Mr. Romilly Allen's "Early Christian Monuments of Scotland," published in 1903, it is stated "the symbol

bearing slab called the 'Priest's Stone' stood when Dr. James Stuart described it in 1856 in the ruins of an old Chapel near Killiecrankie." This extraordinary statement is apparently intended to refer to the splendidly sculptured Celtic monument at Dunfallandy which will be presently described. It is all wrong. The Dunfallandy Stone is not called the "Priest's Stone," nor ever was. That name has always been given to the stone we are now describing and neither of the stones has ever been moved in modern times to or from its present position. To return to the "Priest's Stone"—it has a Celtic cross of similar form on either side. On the side facing the East the action of the weather and the growth of lichens has so covered the cross with encrustations that its details have become blurred and indistinct and it is only with difficulty that the cross can be distinguished. No doubt the West face was at one time equally encrusted and indistinct, but a judicious scraping, apparently done some fifty years ago or more (possibly when Dr. Stuart was about to inspect it) removed the mass of lichens and mosses and exposed to view not merely the details of the cross but even the texture and colour of the red sandstone from which it was sculptured (see Frontispiece). When the writer first examined the "Priest's Stone" in 1902, the West face of it was more distinct and showed the colour of the sandstone even more clearly than it now does. The growth of lichens and mosses is rapid. In the "Early Christian Monuments of Scotland" it is stated that there are traces of the figure of a warrior at the bottom of the shaft. If that were so, the extraordinary weathering of the East face has entirely obliterated any such traces on that side and on the West face the scraping referred to may have had the same effect. There is no trace of the warrior now. Mr. Alan Reid, F.S.A., Scot., has pointed out that the term "cusped square angle" is a fit designation for the form into which the angles between the limbs and the shaft of the cross have been sculptured. He remarks that this cross is unique in having a square angle between semi-circular cusps, so that instead of the cusps merging in or springing from each other as in other similar crosses, they are set apart as far as a

clear inch of square angle can place them. This stone stands on the farm of Wester Clunie. On a higher level in the field sloping upward nearly two hundred yards west of the "Priest's Stone," and on the same side of the Foss Road, but further from it, is the ruin of a primitive Christian Church, within a short distance of an inhabited house called "Chapelton of Clunie." The stones which formed the church are mostly gone, but enough remain to trace its shape and size. Its length over all is thirty-eight feet and its width over all eighteen feet. The wall is two and a half feet thick. The church seems to have been entered by a door in the north side. It is due east and west. Other remains of buildings may be traced in the immediate neighbourhood. The "Priest's Stone" is said to be sometimes called "Chapel Stone." In all probability the cross is a memorial monument to the missionary who first planted the Christian Faith here, who may have been St. Feargain, for the Mountain called Faragon, which seems to be his name, is nearer here than to the supposed parent church at Moulin. Probably the first meeting-house of the handful of Christian converts was a primitive structure of wattle smeared with mud and roughly thatched. The stone church would be a later structure. In "Pitlochry District" it is stated that the "Priest's Stone" probably dates from the seventh century. According to "Early Christian Times," by Dr. Anderson, who was the great authority on the relics of the early church, it is most probable that the church dates from the tenth century and the monumental cross was perhaps a century earlier. The decorative monuments of Scotland (like that of Dunfallandy) may be assigned to a period later than the commencement of the tenth century and the incised monuments (like the "Priest's Stone") to the period immediately preceding. Thus the "Priest's Stone" would date back to the latter part of the ninth century, say between 850 and 890, which is more than a thousand years ago—surely a great age!

Another comparatively plain cross slab is to be seen by the side of the Dunkeld Road, on the farm called on the Ordnance map, West Haugh of Tulliemet, about half a mile S.E. of Ballin-

luig Station and rather more than five and a half miles by road from Pitlochry. The stone (Plate 75) is ten or twelve yards from the high road and on the south side of it, and is to-day partly hidden by the hedge in which it stands. It is said to have been connected with a Chapel of St. Moroc on the terrace above. It is a curious stone, six feet in height above the ground and apparently unwrought. Its thickness is from eight to ten inches. The extreme width is about two feet. The cross is rudely shaped and has an air of considerable antiquity. A peculiarity of it is that the shaft, which slightly tapers to its summit, is on a higher level not only than its background, but also than the side arms which are about an inch lower. The shaft averages about seven inches in width. The side arms of the cross are formed by irregular cusps which are from six and a half to nine and a half inches apart. These cusps or hollows extend on either side to the edge of the slab and are deeply incised where they adjoin the shaft, the deepest part being cup-like. These particulars apply to the face of the stone towards the west. The cross is repeated on the other side with similar details, but they are less deep and distinct.

There is the remains of an old Church on the west side of the Tulypowrie Burn, where the track from Pitlochry to Strathtay begins to descend the hill by the burnside. Its site is clearly indicated by the remains of walls on a flat ledge above where the church mill formerly stood below a fall on the burn which provided the power to work the mill. The site is a little above Tulypowrie farmstead. At the east end of the church is a loose stone slab with a cross roughly incised on both sides (Plate 76). There are other ruins near, which may indicate that there was an ecclesiastical establishment here in early Christian times. On the east side of the burn is a drip well which had the reputation of curing whooping-cough—so they say !

Nearly three hundred yards to the west of the church is a loose stone called "Clach-na-Buidseachd," which means the "Witchcraft Stone" (Plates 77 and 78). It is a modern name and has no significance as regards the origin or purpose of the

large cups on both sides of the stone. There are two cups on the one side and four on the other varying in width from eleven to six and a half inches and seven and a half to three inches in depth. The theory that they were cressets used to light those attending midnight services is fallacious. They were certainly not cressets. So says Mr. Graham Callander, the Curator of the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries in Edinburgh.

CHAPTER III.

The Dunfallandy Sculptured Stone and some Old Churches.

DUNFALLANDY HOUSE stands on the West side of the River Tummel, on the hillside overlooking the river which is now nearly a quarter of a mile distant. A little to the south of the house is the modern mausoleum, near which the old church of Dunfallandy is said to have stood. Outside the mausoleum stands the celebrated sculptured stone of Dunfallandy which displays in perfection the peculiar patterns of interlaced work, spirals, and fretwork of the Celtic period. The sculptured monuments in Scotland thus decorated are unique. There are no such beautiful monuments anywhere else in the world. The Dunfallandy monument is an upright cross slab, probably of dark-coloured sandstone, five feet high by two feet one inch to two feet two inches wide and five inches thick sculptured in relief on both faces.

On the front or obverse (Plate 79) is a cross of Celtic form extending the full length of the slab divided into six panels. On the top and bottom arms of the cross are five raised spiral bosses; on the horizontal arms of the cross three raised spiral bosses, the remainder of the cross being filled with interlaced work. The background of the cross is divided into nine panels containing :—

(1) On the left of the top arm a beast with a human face.

(2) On the right of the top arm a prostrate beast with another beast standing over it and applying its mouth to that of the prostrate beast, probably intended for the lion bringing its cub to life by breathing into its mouth as described in the "Bestiary" of the early Celtic Church.

The other panels are occupied by various figures whose symbolism is unknown, unless the figure of a monster swallowing or disgorging a man, which is in a panel on the left of the shaft and which is probably intended for Jonah and the whale.

On the back or reverse of the slab (Plate 80) are two panels surrounded by two attenuated beasts with a human head between their mouths at the top of the slab and their tails curled up at the bottom of the slab. The upper panel contains, besides several symbols of unknown meaning of frequent occurrence in early Christian monuments, two figures seated, one on either side, with a cross between them. It has been suggested that this group represents the Holy Trinity, the seated figures being God the Father on the right and God the Holy Ghost on the left, the cross between them symbolising God the Son. The chairs on which the figures are seated are interesting as illustrating the chairs of the period. The meaning of the figure on horseback in the lower panel is unknown. The hammer, anvil and pincers below are also unexplained. Some see in them a reference to the Passion of the Saviour. Others think that they indicate the trade of the Christian in whose memory the monument was erected and who may have been a blacksmith—not a tent-maker like St. Paul.

There is a large fragment of another decorated cross slab of the Celtic period in Logierait Churchyard. It is not so elaborately and completely decorated as the Dunfallandy Stone. On the front or obverse (Plate 39) is a beautiful cross with arms and shaft decorated with interlaced work and a small boss in the cusp of each angle. The background of the cross is plain. On the back or reverse is a mounted figure and below it a serpent with a rod through its folds, which, unlike the usual Z-shaped

rod in this class of symbol, is perfectly straight. This ancient Celtic cross slab was found buried in the churchyard, and the Rev. A. Meldrum had it erected in its present position in the Edradynate burial plot.

No name is given on any of these ancient monuments, nor is there any inscription on any of them. Probably they were erected to the memory of heroic Christian missionaries who brought the Gospel to the place where they are raised or they may have been memorials of later priests who continued the work of the infant church. It is possible that they may commemorate great Chiefs or Royal personages, but there is no evidence that any of them were raised over the graves of the persons they commemorated. In "Pitlochry District" is a suggestion concerning the origin of the Dunfallandy Stone to the following effect:—

St. Triduana fled to Dunfallandy from the Abbey of Resennet near Forfar to escape the attentions of a King's son who wished to marry her and erected the stone as a token of her gratitude to her patron Saint for the safety she found there. It is a pretty fancy.

It is curious that these monumental crosses frequently occur singly. But that is not always the case. At Killiechangie there are two, and at Meigle (also in Perthshire) there are more than a score of beautiful examples.

Another ecclesiastical relic in the District worthy of examination is the ruin of the Church (Plate 47) to the rear of Old Faskally House, Killiecrankie. It stands on a large ancient barrow or burial mound. The church was used as an Episcopal place of worship until the beginning of the eighteenth century and the roof did not fall in until a century after that. The measurements of the ruin are as follows:—

Length, 34 feet.

Width, 18 feet three inches.

Thickness of wall, 2 feet.

Height from the ground to the top of the gable at S.E. end,
12 feet.

Height of the wall on either side of the church, 6 feet.

The door facing S.W. is 5 feet 6 inches in height and 3 feet wide, but an inch narrower at the top.

The great barrow on which the church stands is oblong in form and the length of the church is on the greatest diameter of it. Thus, the church is not east and west, but S.E. and N.W. There were two small windows, now built up, one on either side of the nave and a yet smaller in the S.E. gable, but not in the centre. There is a modern stone in that end of the church, probably where the altar stood, with an inscription to the effect that the Robertsons of Faskally worshipped in the church. There is no trace of there having been an altar. There are two recumbent stones in the church near the other end, on one of which are three very plain Maltese crosses.

All that remains of the old church of St. Catherine on the Fourich at Middle Haugh (Dalshian) on the Dunkeld road (Plate 72) is the wall which encloses the burial-place of the Fergussons of Middle Haugh. St. Catherine was not a Saint of the Celtic Church, but of the See of Rome. The Church may have originally been a Celtic Church and afterwards have become a Roman Church. It is not known whether the monks who occupied the ridge below Croftinloan, called Na Manaich, along the flank of which the Dunkeld road passes, were of the Celtic or Roman Church, but it seems certain that the Church in the Fourich was their place of worship. There are no traces of any dwellings on Na Manaich.

There are remains visible to-day of four ancient Churches in the district this book deals with, viz. :—(1) at Old Faskally, Killiecrankie ; (2) the Fourich, Middle Haugh ; (3) Chapelton of Clunie ; and (4) Tullypowrie, Strathtay.

There were certainly two others, viz. : at Dunfallandy and Killiechangie, but they have quite disappeared.

PART VI.

OCCURENCES AND MATTERS OF
INTEREST

CHAPTER I.

Battle between Pictish Kings.

ANCIENT Pictish annals tell of a battle fought in 729 A.D. between the Northern Picts under Drost, who is also called King of Fodla (Atholl) and the Southern Picts under Angus McFergus, their King. Drost is said to have been defeated and slain. This battle is stated to have been fought at Drumderg, Blathmig, above Loch Broom, about six miles E.N.E. from Pitlochry. The hill is called Blathvlag on the Ordnance Map. There is some ambiguity about the accounts. The bodies of those who fell in the battle were thrown into a small tarn or pond on the face of the hill about two hundred yards below the crest of the ridge. It is known to-day as "Lochan Dubh," and is still regarded as uncanny. It is about sixty feet long by ten feet wide and is said to be deep. The Bard of the Southern Picts, who predicted the victory, was killed at the beginning of the fight and was buried in the large corrie which opens out to Glenderby, and which is still called "Coire a' bhaird," or the "Bard's Corrie." It is only right to say that the site of this battle is by some persons supposed to have been in Forfarshire where also are shown the "Lochan Dubh," "Coire a' bhaird," etc.

Battle between the Picts and the Danes.

According to the old Irish myth, Cruithne was the first King of the Picts. Among his many sons were three to whom he allotted separate principalities which are still called after their respective names. The eldest of the three was Ard-fhuil (High or noble blood) which became Ardlie; the second was Ath-fhuil (Next or second blood) which became Atholl, and the third Teth-fhuil (Hot blood) which became Tummel.

Now, Atholl is the earliest district mentioned in Scottish legend and history, and if Ardle and Atholl were brothers, they certainly lived long before the Christian era.

But Prince Ardle, who is buried in Strathardle, belongs to a much later date. His grave is one of the most interesting antiquities in our Parish of Moulin. It is said that he fell in a battle with the Danes who were routed. It is impossible to say when the battle took place. The historian of Kirkmichael has done his utmost to discover any record that would fix the date, but in vain. The year 903 has been mentioned, but no evidence has been found in support of it except that the Pictish Chronicle states that in 903 the Danes laid waste Dunkeld and Albion so that the Battle of Enochdhu may possibly have been fought in that year, but it may have been earlier. The tradition of the battle is very persistent. Prince Ardle and his Highlanders lay in wait for the Danes on the round hill of Tulloch. When the enemy reached the foot of the hill, the Highlanders charged down on them and a fierce battle ensued. At last the Danes were driven back to Enochdhu where the fight raged hottest. The issue seemed doubtful till Ardle led a furious charge and drove all before him. The enemy fled. Ardle followed until his men were left behind and only he and his faithful henchman were pursuing the Danes, who, seeing but two men, suddenly turned and surrounding them, cut them to pieces at the spot where they were buried. Their grave (Plate 64) is close to the Dirnanean Entrance Lodge. There is a mound, sixteen feet six inches in length, with a tall standing stone five feet four inches in height at one end and a round boulder at the other end. Many human bones have been dug up in the peaty soil around the grave during planting operations. The place is close to Enochdhu and on the Moulin side of the burn which is the march between the parishes of Moulin and Kirkmichael. Strathardle and its river are named after the ill-fated Prince.

Raid of Angus.

The next recorded fight also took place in this district. It was in connection with what is called the "Raid of Angus."

In 1389 Duncan Stewart of Garth, son of the Wolf of Badenoch, led a large number of Atholl Highlanders into Forfarshire where they raided Glenisla, Glenesk, and Angus and drove the cattle off with them. The men of these districts overtook and attacked the raiders near Blairgowrie, but were beaten off with heavy losses. The Atholl men then drove the cattle at their leisure up Strathardle. Meanwhile, Sir Walter Ogilvie, Sheriff of Angus, called on the Angus lairds to join him in following the raiders and so Sir David Lindsay, Sir Patrick Gray, and other notable knights, with a band of well-armed followers, rode in pursuit of the Highlanders and overtook them at Dalnagairn in Glen Brierachan, six miles from Pitlochry. The Highlanders sent the cattle on behind them and stood on their defence on rough ground difficult or even impossible for horsemen. Sir Walter Ogilvie knew that his forces were inferior in number, but as they all wore armour, he thought that they would prove more than a match for their opponents. But the Highlanders overwhelmed them and in a few minutes Sir Walter Ogilvie, his brother and nearly a dozen other knights were killed, whilst Sir Patrick Gray and Sir David Lindsay were badly wounded and escaped with difficulty. Sixty of the Angus men fell and the survivors fled Eastward. They made two vain attempts to rally, one on the Haugh below Tarvie House, which to this day is called "Dail-chosnaidh," or the "Field of Contending" (battlefield), and the other at a gorge five hundred yards further down the glen, now known as "Clais-chatha," or the "Battle Hollow." A number of men were killed in this pass and their bodies thrown into a small loch called "An Lochan Dubh." Dalnagairn (that is the "Field of Cairns") takes its name from the many cairns raised over the bodies of the slain. Not a single cairn remains to this day; the exigencies of agriculture have caused the disappearance of them all. A stone-lined grave is said to have been found there a few years ago which was probably the burial-place of one of the barons who fell in the fight. The hollow to which the cattle were driven before the fight and up which the Highlanders marched away afterwards is said to be still called the "Pass of Thanksgiving."

King Robert the Bruce.

At Coille-brochain, the extreme eastern corner of the Bonskeid Estate, is a large stone tablet (Plate 81) built into the gable of the old house of Coille-brochain, situated about two hundred yards to the south of the public road at the present house of Coille-brochain. That gable is all that remains of the old house. The inscription on the tablet is as follows :—

“ Coille Brochain ”

Robert the Bruce rested here
after the Battle of Methven.

MCCCVI. 1306.”

The tablet and its inscription appear to be quite modern. King Robert the Bruce was crowned in that year (1306). He suffered severe defeat at the Battle of Methven. He and the few survivors of his army marched by night, crossing the Tay above Dunkeld at what has ever since been called the “ King’s Ford,” and passed through Moulin to the ford across the Garry at the foot of the Pass of Killiecrankie. When they had crossed that river, worn out with fatigue and hunger they threw themselves down to rest in the wood. In “ Pitlochry District ” the following statement is added to the above. “ The laird of the place hearing of their plight sent out and fed them with brose and to this day the estate, which now forms part of Bonskeid, is known as “ Coille-brochain ” or the “ Wood of the Brose.” Brose, of course, means porridge. A wag suggests that the Bruce chose the place for his retreat, hoping it would live up to its name, and feed his famished men.

That Robert the Bruce actually rested at Coille-brochain on his flight from the disastrous field of Methven may be taken as fact just as recorded on the tablet. It is also possible that the laird of the place fed the soldiers with brose ; but that the place was called “ Coille-brochain ” or the “ Wood of the Brose ” in consequence, is not borne out by the records. In Vol. V. of the third series of the “ Scottish History Society’s Publications ” are given the Fraser papers. On page 217 is :—

“ Impignoratio bosci-de Killbrochacha.”

This document is a wadset or mortgage by Eugenius (Ewan) who married Mary, daughter and heiress of Conval son of Duncan, Lord of Tulliebardine and who (Ewen) was the son of Conan, a son (apparently illegitimate) of Henry, Earl of Atholl, as security for twenty merks advanced to him in his great necessity by the monks of Coupar Angus on his wood at Killbrochache in 1282.

It thus appears that the place was called—and it is not likely to have been for the first time—by a name, which (though somewhat differently spelt) is undoubtedly the same as “Coillebrochain” in the year 1282 when Robert the Bruce was only a child of seven or eight years of age.

Dr. Watson, who drew the writer's attention to the wadset of 1282, remarked that it seems a pity that the old story should have to go. He communicates the following note on Brochan when applied to natural features:—Coille Brochain, Porridge wood; compare Coire Bhrocain on Cairngorm and Drambrochan near Cumnock, Ayrshire. Brochan in such cases denotes a rough, mixed up, “through other” place. It might also denote a soft, puddy, marshy place. Joyce has Brehaun in Cork from brachan; gruel, applied to soft land.

Queen Mary's Harp.

In “Pitlochry District” is the following story of Queen Mary's harp:—“In 1564 Queen Mary passed through Moulin on her way to Blair Castle to take part in the great hunt in Glen Tilt. She went from Perth by Cupar Angus where she stayed for some days in the Abbey and then, passing up Strathardle, she crossed over the hill to Moulin and taking the old North Road through what is now the Pitlochry Golf Course, she descended the hill to the Pass of Killiecrankie. When she got to the ferryman's house, which was then known as ‘Balnafuirt’ or the ‘House of the Ford,’ she discovered that some of the strings of her harp were broken, so she remained for a short time in the house till the local harper restrung it and since then the house bears the name of ‘Tigh-na-teud’ (usually pronounced ‘Tighna-

geat') or the 'House of the Harpstring.' This harp was a few days afterwards presented to Miss Beatrice Robertson of Lude, whose playing and singing had charmed the Queen. Miss Robertson shortly afterwards married Stewart of Dalguise and the harp remained in the possession of the Dalguise family till a few years ago, when, on the death of the last Stewart of Dalguise, it was sold and purchased by the Scottish Antiquarian Society."

This is a pretty story and the writer himself saw the harp at Dalguise a day or two before the sale there in 1903. There is, however, no basis of fact for the old legend. The house it mentions has long had the distinction of being considered the central spot of Scotland. The Gaelic name of the house is Tigh nan Teud, which means the house of the strings—not necessarily harp-strings. If a phonetic form is desired chayd with *ch* as in chew or as *tch* in thatch would be the best. Queen Mary did not go from Strathardle to Blair Castle by way of Moulin and Killiecrankie, but she rode up Glen Brierachan and past Ben-y-vrackie by the "Leacainn-Mhór" (Big hill face), and down by Glen Girmaig to Blair Castle. So says the historian of Strathardle and that is the old road, No. 2, in the list of the Pitlochry Parish Council, given later. In the next place, Queen Mary presented her harp, when in the Mar District in 1563 (the year before she went to the Atholl Hunt) to Beatrix Gardyn, daughter of Mr. Gardyn of Banchory, Deeside, in 1563. She married one of the ancestors of the present family of Invercauld who was called Findlay Mór. A descendant of Beatrix Gardyn married into the family of Lude and took the harp with her. The harp remained in the Lude family until at all events 1805 when General Robertson of Lude lent Queen Mary's harp and another ancient and similarly beautiful harp he had, to the Highland Society of Edinburgh. The harps are described and illustrated in a book which was edited under the patronage of the Society by Mr. John Gunn and published by Archibald Constable & Co., Edinburgh, and John Murray, London, in 1807.

General Robertson lived until January, 1820. How Queen Mary's harp went from his possession into that of the Dalguise

family is not clear ; it may have been by purchase or by a marriage in the 19th century, but it cannot have been further back than 1805. It is a pity that thus another old story should have to go.

Battle of Killiecrankie.

On 27th July, 1689, the Battle of Killiecrankie was fought on the hillside above Urrard, four miles from Pitlochry, between Viscount Dundee, usually called "Claverhouse" for the exiled King James II. of England and VII. of Scotland and General Mackay, commanding the forces of William and Mary, who had been called to the throne.

The Marquis of Atholl and his eldest son had given their allegiance to William and Mary, but Patrick Steuart of Ballechin, who was Baron Baillie of Atholl had seized Blair Castle. Claverhouse, hearing of Mackay's advance and fearing to lose Blair Castle, made a hurried march from Lochaber before all the forces he expected had joined. When he reached the Castle, he had only two thousand infantry, about forty horse and three hundred Irish soldiers. General Mackay reached Perth on 25th July. The next day he marched to Dunkeld and bivouacked there. He sent forward two hundred chosen fusiliers to reinforce Atholl men who were guarding the Pass. Next morning he left Dunkeld early and reached Moulin before mid-day. He halted his army for two hours on the old road which is now the highest part of the Pitlochry Golf Course. Having ascertained that the Pass was still open, he marched his forces with the baggage through the Pass. By the side of the path in the Pass about a furlong above Garry bridge is a well, called to this day "The Trooper's Well." Here the first blood was drawn. Iain Ban Beag Mac-rath (Little fair John Macrae) a famous Atholl hunter had kept alongside General Mackay's advancing host, but on the south side of the Garry, till they came to the Narrow Pass where he was within easy shot of the enemy. He had only one bullet so he took careful aim at a cavalry officer who fell dead by the well. Mackay marched forward to the low ground beyond Killiecrankie

Station and below Urrard House. There he saw Claverhouse and his Highlanders coming over the hill to the N.E. of Urrard and only a quarter of a mile off, so he marched his forces forward and formed line of battle with his right on the farm of Orchilmore above Urrard and his left on the knolls above Aldclune. His forces consisted of about four thousand three hundred infantry and a hundred cavalry and they had three small leather cannons. Claverhouse had halted a little above Mackay's army. The three leather canon were used against Claverhouse but with little effect, though some chroniclers say that several Highlanders were killed. The afternoon sun was in their eyes and Claverhouse restrained his little army until half an hour before sunset. The Highlanders then threw away their plaids and charged down the hill. They were met with a heavy fire as they came near the Government forces, but nothing could stop them. They kept back their own fire till they were close to their opponents when they poured in a deadly volley and then throwing away their guns and pistols pushed on with their swords. The upper wing of Mackay's army was almost annihilated and the centre was so badly cut up that the men turned and fled to the low ground where the left wing, being beyond the limit of Claverhouse's main attack, had suffered little and so General Mackay marched with this remnant of his forces down to the Garry which they forded and then they fled during the night by Glenfincastle and Strathummel to Weem. Claverhouse riding into the battle with his usual impetuosity was shot in the left side and fell off his horse into the arms of the Highlanders. He only lived a few minutes. He was buried in the old Blair Church. Mackay lost about two thousand five hundred men and Claverhouse between seven and eight hundred. Many of the leading officers on both sides fell, and along with their men were buried on the field of battle. A lowland sentry, who had been stationed at the head of the Pass of Killiecrankie, first knew the result of the battle by seeing a party of Highlanders rushing down upon him. He ran before them and when they were overtaking him, and had actually wounded him in the shoulder, he leapt across the River

Garry where the gorge is narrowest and so escaped, for they dared not leap after him. The place is called the "Soldier's Leap," and every visitor to the Pass has a look at it. The soldier lived many years afterwards and was employed by General Wade who began to make roads in the Highlands thirty-five years later. The soldier often told his story and showed the wound he received in the moment of the leap.

Brigadier-General Balfour in Mackay's Army, when his men fled or were killed, set his back against a tree and defended himself for a long time against two Atholl men, one of them being Alastair Bàn Steuart, brother of the Laird of Ballechin. Alastair Bàn's son, Robert Steuart, came up and seeing General Balfour attacked by two men cried out in Gaelic, "Shame! Shame! give the brave man his life," and at the same time addressed some kindly words to Balfour, who, however, replied by an insulting expression not fit for print. Thereupon young Steuart brought his claymore down with such force that he cut the unfortunate officer athwart his body from the collar bone to the thigh. There is a large flat stone in the path coming up the Pass of Killiecrankie, a little to the N.W. of the Trooper's Well. It is said to mark the grave of General Balfour. The place is fully a mile from the battlefield and why the body was brought so far for burial is not known. Can it be that the incident occurred where the stone is, and not in the battlefield? It is said that there was a red line marked along the stone as a record of the line of young Steuart's claymore, and that the line can still be made out. The stone is called the "Balfour Stone."

The Earl of Mar.

On the accession of King George I., the Earl of Mar, on 6th September, 1715, raised the standard for the exiled King James at Braemar. Soon afterwards he marched to Kirkmichael, where Lord Tullibardine joined him with five hundred Atholl men. From there he went to Moulin where five hundred more Atholl men joined. From Moulin he went to Moulinearn where

he stayed a few days and was daily joined by more Highlanders. When he reached Dunkeld on 26th September, he found he had fourteen hundred Atholl men and he formed them into four regiments. Many Atholl men took part in the Battle of Preston on 14th November, 1715, when the Highlanders were defeated and nearly fifteen hundred made prisoners. Other Highlanders, under Robertson of Struan, their Chief, took part in the indecisive Battle of Sheriffmuir on the following day.

General Wade and his Roads.

General Wade began his work of making roads in the Highlands under Government in the year 1724 and ended it in 1740. He was succeeded in 1742 by General Clayton, who, amongst other works, built the curious and picturesque bridge over the Tay at Aberfeldy.

General Wade constructed the road between Inverness and Dunkeld in the year 1728-29. Probably that was the date when he began to form that long section. It must have taken some years to complete and it is likely that it was not finished before 1740. The road from Dunkeld came by Ballinluig, Moulinearn and so on through Pitlochry and on to the North, much in the present line of the road. When the Highland Railway came about 1860 to 1865, it was found advisable in several places to alter General Wade's road in order to avoid repeated crossings of the railway line. The pieces of new road thus made are all improvements.

Prince Charlie.

In 1745, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, claiming the throne of Great Britain, passed through Atholl on his march to the South. He had come from Lochaber by the Corryarrack Pass into Badenoch and had crossed the Laggan to Dalwhinnie. The next day he marched to Dalnacardoch and the following day (31st August) he reached Blair Castle where he stayed two days,

spending the last night at Lude at a dance in his honour. On 3rd September, he passed through Pitlochry on his way to Dunkeld and it is said that he had lunch at the old Mansion House of Pitlochry, which was built in 1701 and is on a lower level than the present Main Street. One of the shops facing the street in the upper storey of the old house is, as has been stated, called "Prince Charlie's Shop."

Another local link with Prince Charlie is the bridge called "Prince Charlie's Bridge" (Plate 82). It is said that Prince Charlie went to Moulinearn from Pitlochry and stayed the night at the then new Hotel still standing (Plate 83) but now a farmhouse, and that the room he occupied is still called by his name. When he left Moulinearn, he mustered his growing forces at the bridge, which is still standing on General Wade's road. When the railway was made the road was altered and now runs about seventy yards south of Prince Charlie's bridge. That bridge is also called "Drochaid-nam-Bodach" or the "Carle's Bridge." In this sort of connection bodach usually means a bogle, a fearsome, supernatural being. The bridge is in a wood about two hundred yards beyond the milepost, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Pitlochry.

In the summer of 1746 some time after the Battle of Culloden, the regular forces of the Crown were scouring Atholl in search of fugitives from Prince Charlie's army, who had not been included in the Act of Pardon. Robertson of Faskally was one of them. He was living in secrecy in the farmhouse at Aldour at the S.E. end of Pitlochry, when he got word that soldiers were approaching from either side. He had just time to make his escape by creeping down the burn and climbing into the oak tree (Plate 84) which is growing near the middle of the Irrigation Meadow. There he remained till the search was over. He afterwards escaped to France. The tree is now a fine example of an Atholl oak. Its girth at shoulder height is eleven feet and its diameter about three feet six inches. Its estimated age is three hundred years, so that it would be a fine spreading tree in 1746, quite capable of hiding Robertson of Faskally.

The Linen Industry.

It is difficult to realise how widespread and how important to the people was the manufacture of linen yarn and woven linen in the Highlands in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This industry probably began centuries before, but it assumed much greater proportions with the increased population in the more recent period indicated. Anyone who cares to study the reports given by the Parish Ministers in the old Statistical Account of Scotland in the last decade of the eighteenth century will be struck by the almost universal lamentations over the decadence of the linen industry due to the rapidly increasing use of machine-made cotton goods from Lancashire.

Prior to that time a considerable quantity of flax was grown in the Highlands and in the neighbouring counties and this continued well into the nineteenth century, though to a reduced extent. The writer well remembers, even as late as in the middle of the nineteenth century and a few years afterwards, fields of flax visible from the railways and main roads in the borders of the Highlands and especially in Fife, each field when in flower looking as if a patch of blue sky had been transferred from the empyrean to the bosom of mother earth—a never-to-be-forgotten bit of startling colour. In 1792, when Dr. Stewart wrote his account of Moulin Parish, he said there were 75 acres under flax and the minister of the adjoining Parish of Logierait reported that there were 200 acres of flax in his Parish.

In every household the mother spent all her leisure time spinning linen yarn, using for that purpose the spindle and the whorl which were gradually replaced by the spinning wheel except in remote places where the spindle was still used up to the early part of the nineteenth century. As the girls left school they were initiated and also spent all their leisure in spinning linen yarn. In 1792, according to Dr. Stewart, 2700 stones of linen yarn were spun in Moulin Parish, fetching about £1800. At that time the people were very industrious. There were no picture-houses, no halls for dances or other amusements, no

shilling shockers, no magazines or other light reading. Every girl was expected to spin enough linen yarn to provide the linen for her future household and it is said that none were permitted to marry until they had done this.

At first the yarn was sold at the annual or half-yearly market, but gradually agents began to travel through the country and to buy up the yarn that had been produced since their last visit. The proceeds of the yarn were the principal source of the cash that paid the rent. Dr. Stewart says that in his time all the linen yarn was sold through dealers and that the principal export from Moulin was linen yarn and Dr. Bisset said that the staple article of manufacture and export in Logierait Parish was linen yarn.

Dr. Stewart states also that there were seven lint mills in Moulin parish. At these mills the flax was prepared for spinning and weaving. The writer has before him as he writes a beautiful hank of fine homespun linen thread, made by William Forbes at Aldclune, as lately as in 1880. Forbes was also a weaver both of linen cloth and of woollen tartans. A disused lint mill may be seen to-day near Grandtully Bridge in Strathtay, and there are remains of one at Edradour, S.E. of Moulin.

Much yarn was, of course, woven into linen by the local weavers. There must have been several looms in Moulin parish, besides William Forbes's at Aldclune. The writer is not aware of any looms remaining to the present day, though he knows of one in N.W. Ross-shire, a curious one, evidently an old primitive loom. Many fine samples of home-spun linens are still in use or preserved as treasures amongst old families of farmers and others. A linen cloth used at the Communion Services at Moulin Parish Church is homespun. The old home-made linen is very durable.

The writer knows of no other trace of the linen industry remaining here to this day except some lint pools that may still be seen here and there. When the flax was cut it was steeped in water for a certain time so as to soften or rot the husk that enclosed the fibres. For this purpose pools were provided near

the fields where flax was grown. These pools were so formed (generally pear-shaped) that water from an adjoining rivulet could be diverted into them and again drained from them as required. In the rough sketch of old Moulin, given in "Pitlochry District," five lint pools are shown near the back of the old Moulin School, but agricultural operations have obliterated all traces of them. There are, however, several tolerably perfect lint pools on the moor at the N.E. of the arable ground of Kinnaird Farm, above Moulin. Plate 85 shows one of them. There are also several at Ardie, and there is a perfect example just above where the farm road to Lower Balchandy leaves the branch road from East Haugh, shortly before that road joins the upper road leading to Pitcastle and on to Tullymet. When the boys at Ardie want a bath they divert water into one of the lint pools there and enjoy themselves, opening the outlet when they have done so as to empty the pool again.

There is what is said to be a relic of the linen yarn industry in the form of a large ruined two-storied house about a mile and a half west of Foss. This house, which is a picturesque ruin, close to the high road, is said to have been erected by Government in the last decade of the eighteenth century as a commercial centre for the linen yarn industry, which was then decaying in that parish as elsewhere. The tradition is that the Government were anxious to foster this industry in Strathtummel and erected this building as a Storehouse and collecting centre where the people could bring their linen yarn and agents from the South could attend to purchase it.

PART VII.

DRIVES, WALKS, AND ASCENTS

CHAPTER I.

Explanatory.

THE intention of this part of our Guide-Book is to enable visitors to Pitlochry to take walks or drives according to the time and resources they have at command, and to judge which of those described will best suit them. It should also enable Boy Scouts to advise visitors how best to explore the locality.

All the roads mentioned in this chapter as suitable for drives are fit for motor cars and bicycles, though the roads on the South and South-west side of the Tummel are not first-rate.

The milestones on the North Road, the Dunkeld Road and the Kirkmichael Road may be taken as reckoning from Pitlochry Post Office. The miles were originally measured from a shop where the Post Office was located at that time. It is within a hundred yards of the present Post Office and, as every visitor is acquainted with the latter, no harm can be done by disregarding the short distance sacrificed and considering the Post Office as the starting point.

The Main Road from Inverness through Pitlochry to Dunkeld was constructed by General Wade and his staff under Government. Prior to General Wade's time, the main roads were mostly formed on higher ground than he selected, as being safer from attack and ambush than along the valleys.

The public roads we shall deal with are :—

1. The North Road through Faskally, Killiecrankie, Aldclune, Blair Atholl, Calvine (Struan) and so on Northwards towards Inverness and Wick.

2. The Dunkeld Road from Pitlochry via West and East Haugh, Moulinearn, Ballinluig and so on to Dunkeld, Perth, and the South.

3. The High Drive (3a) via Edradour, including also the road breaking off from it at Pittarig, being the road from Pitlochry to Kirkmichael (3b) through Moulin, Kinnaird, Glenbrierachan and Strathardle.

4. The Foss road on the S.W. side of the Tummel from Clunie Bridge, keeping to the right and passing by Chapelton and Wester Clunie to the Falls of the Tummel, the Coronation Footbridge and so on to Duntanlich, Loch Tummel (South side), Foss and beyond.

5. The Logierait road on the S.W. side of the Tummel, turning to the left from Clunie Bridge, passing Fonab, the Suspension Footbridge at Port-na-craig (affording access to Pitlochry); Dunfallandy, Killiechangie, Woodend and so to Logierait village.

6. Loch Tummel Branch Road, leaving the North Road in the Pass of Killiecrankie, crossing Garry Bridge and then proceeding Westward by Bonskeid, Glenfincastle, Allean, the Queen's View of Loch Tummel, the North side of Loch Tummel, and beyond it to Tummelbridge, Dunalastair and Kinloch Rannoch. Chapters ix., x., xi. describe these other branch roads.

Tables of distances will be found further on. Motor cars of all varieties can be hired in Pitlochry, and charabancs and other cars ply regularly, except in winter, to the principal places for many miles round. There is ample garage accommodation for visitors' motor cars.

The objects of interest along the roads are described in other parts of this guide book. The pages where these descriptions occur can be found by a glance at the Index.

CHAPTER II.

The North Road (1).

THE Post Office, from which we start, is on the N.E. side of the Main Street of Pitlochry, opposite the spacious Fisher's Hotel. Hereabouts are some of the principal shops, of which we need only remark that they cater for all the wants and wishes that

visitors can entertain. Proceeding towards the West, the West Moulin Road breaks off on the right hand. The Arcade, sheltering the pavement in front of five shops, is next on the right hand. On the left is the branch road to the Railway Station. Further on the Old Bank Cottages are on the right, and opposite them the Picture House. Then the road to the Recreation Ground turns off to the left. Opposite is the Smithy and just past it Larchwood Road branches off to the Golf Course. Hereabouts on both sides of the North Road are whitewashed cottages, relics of old Pitlochry; that on the right on a slightly higher level than the road was formerly an Inn and behind it was a small distillery. After passing several private houses on the right, the road crosses the railway by a girder bridge. Then, immediately on the left is the road to the cemetery. For some distance after that the railway is on the right hand and on the left the houses under the general name of "Dysart." After the houses on the left, a bye-road branches off to a group of cottages called "Lagreach." On the other side is the level crossing of the railway, known as "Moulin Gates," by which the path, formerly the old road to Moulin, mounts up to the Cuilc and the Golf Course and thence on to Moulin Village. On the west side of the North Road, opposite Moulin Gates, is the road to Clunie Bridge.

We continue on the main North Road with the railway still on the right hand and the beginning of woods on the left. There are no more houses for two or three hundred yards until we reach Craighulan Cottages on the right with the railway behind them and Craighulan itself rising above. Here the road has a twist to the right. Two old cottages called "East Lodge Cottages" on the Ordnance map are on the right and in the garden of the first of them is the circle of standing stones (Plate 54). Opposite is the southern entrance to the Faskally woods.

For a furlong there are no dwelling-houses. The railway still keeps on the right hand and Faskally Cottages are the first dwellings to be seen just across the railway line.

Another dark rocky hill to the right is called "Craig-na-oiche," or the "Rock of Night," and between it and Craighulan, which

we lately passed, is a green meadow sloping upwards to the Golf Course and studded with fine old pines.

At a distance of about a mile from Pitlochry a gate on the left opens to the two lochs in the Faskally policies which Colonel Herbert A. Foster, the Proprietor of Faskally, kindly permits the Pitlochry Curling Club to use for the "roarin' game." Further on, the railway on the right attains a higher level than the road and soon the bye-road to the Faskally Forester's house and the woods beyond it passes by an arch under the railway. A little further the main entrance to Faskally is on the left. Any visitor interested in trees will notice many fine specimens of oak, beech, and Douglas fir in passing alongside the Faskally woods. The well-known hill called "Craigower" is seen away up on the right and then the milepost says we have come a mile and a half. Another bend in the road, and then a rough road to the right leads to the Faskally woods below Craigower. Beyond Craigower, and nearly as high up, the steep broken side of a moraine (Plate 43) has some resemblance to a lofty railway embankment. On the left we pass Faskally gardens and the road to the farm square and further on the West Faskally Lodge. The house called "Tigh nan Teud" (pronounced Tigh nan tchayd) is the next object of interest on the right hand side of the road. This is the entrance to the Pass of Killiecrankie, and here the road rises to a higher level than the railway and crosses it by a girder bridge.

We are now in this beautiful wooded Pass, at a distance from Pitlochry of two and a half miles, according to the milestone on the right. A little beyond that milestone on the left hand is a footbridge known as the "Black Bridge," leading across the railway and then down a steep bank to the picturesque old bridge across the River Garry (Plate 86) built in 1770 and called Garry Bridge. There are lovely views from Garry Bridge, both up and down the stream. Instead of crossing the bridge, the visitor can take the footpath to the head of the Pass entered by a gate a little above the bridge. A usual way of seeing the Pass is to leave the conveyance that brought you so far as the "Black Bridge," descend to Garry Bridge and then walk up the Pass

by the footpath just mentioned to the Guide's house near the head of the Pass, where your conveyance will be waiting for you if you have so arranged. This walk is described as a path.

Resuming the North Road drive (instead of taking the walk just mentioned) you will see the road to Garry Bridge branching off on the left by a hair-pin bend, some three hundred yards further on. Then the North Road surmounts a hill and further on descends, passing a former Toll House on the right and a small but rather pretty waterfall on the same side. Then comes the Guide's house on the left, where a gate admits to the path which leads to the Soldier's Leap, and then straight down the Pass for about a mile to Garry Bridge. Those who are well acquainted with the Pass will not require the Guide, but strangers should enlist his or her services. There is no fixed fee, but no one should grudge a reasonable *douceur* in return for the interesting information that will be imparted.

On the right hand, near the Guide's house, an occupation road branches off from the North road to Old Faskally House, a furlong away, with a great barrow behind it and a ruined old church on the top of the barrow. The road to it turns off by the Killiecrankie Post Office.

From the Guide's house, the North Road soon enters the little village of Killiecrankie or Alt-girnaig, nearly four miles from Pitlochry—the School and the Railway Station on the left, the Post Office, etc., on the right. The Girnaig Burn is crossed at the foot of the village. An old bridge, rather resembling Garry Bridge, spans the Garry just beyond the Railway Station, giving access to houses and farms on the west side of the Garry.

Proceeding North, an ancient Pictish stone (Plate 60) is seen in the field on the right, below the ridge on which stands Urrard House, around which the Battle of Killiecrankie was fought. After passing Urrard, the next village is Aldclune (Plate 87), nearly five miles from Pitlochry. Beyond it on the right are the mounds, embasures and roads in a wood which are the remains of what is believed to have been a Royal Pictish Palace. Notice on the skyline of the hill above it the conspicuous barrow or ancient burial mound.

The North Road now proceeds to Blair Atholl, which is outside the scope of this Guide, but it may be mentioned that the road up Glen Tilt turns off on the right just before the bridge over the River Tilt at Blair Atholl; that there is an excellent Golf Course on the same side of the Tilt, but on the other side of the North road; that there are two Hotels, one before crossing the Tilt, the other near the Blair Atholl Railway Station; that the School and the Parish Church and then the Drill Hall are on the left after crossing the bridge and opposite them the main entrance to the avenue leading to Blair Castle. The Falls of the Fender are some little distance up the road to Glen Tilt and are near Old Blair Churchyard, which is worth a visit. Three miles beyond Blair Atholl, a footpath on the right hand side branches off from the North Road to the Falls of the Bruar, the head of the upper Fall being about half-a-mile from the North road. When Robert Burns, the Poet, stayed at Blair Castle, he was taken to see these picturesque Falls. There were then no trees about them and he wrote a poem praying the then Duke of Atholl to plant the place. The Duke graciously granted the petition and the Glen in which these Falls are seen is replete with beautiful trees.

Two miles further, the North Road reaches Calvine (near to Struan) and then proceeds past Shooting Lodges at Clunes, Dalnamein, Dalnacardoch, and Dalnaspidal, where the hills become very fine. The road continues over the top of the high Pass of Drumochter and thence the North road continues to Dalwhinnie, Newtonmore, Kingussie, Aviemore, Carrbridge, and so on to Inverness. Drumochter is in Gaelic *Druim-uachdair*, meaning 'ridge of the high-land.' In this pass the road and railway attain a height of 1484 feet above sea level.

Opposite the Calvine Post Office a road turns west at right angles, crosses the River Garry and, passing Struan, proceeds up Glen Erochty and over high moorland to Kinloch Rannoch, about thirteen miles from Struan Railway Station. At Struan there is a path on the left hand only about a hundred yards from Calvine Post Office, which path gives access to the Falls of the

Garry. There is no great waterfall, but the river dashes through wild rocky narrows and, when there is not too much water, salmon may always after June be seen disporting themselves in the pools.

CHAPTER III.

The Dunkeld Road (2).

STARTING, as usual, from Pitlochry Post Office, and proceeding in a S. or S.E. direction, down the Main Street, the Butter Memorial Drinking Fountain is on the left, then there are shops on both sides of the Main Street, one of them being the "Prince Charlie Shop," below which the old Mansion House of Pitlochry (1701), of which it is the upper storey, may be seen by going 20 yards down a side road. That side road further on passes under the railway and gives access to the Gas Works, Casual Ward, and Bobbin Mill. The Main Street crosses the Moulin Burn by a girder bridge just after passing the white-washed range of buildings formerly an hotel, below the road on the right. Over this inconspicuous bridge the Middle Road branches off on the left. Then on the right is the Institute; immediately before it is a shortcut to the Railway Station. Passing the Institute, the War Memorial occupies a plot on the same side and by it is the road to the Port-na-craig Suspension Bridge. Then the Union Bank is on the left, after passing a row of old houses (including the Bazaar) on the same side. Further on is the Baptist Church on the same side and yet further the Old School (Plate 88), now the Headquarters of the Boy Scouts, with the covered miniature rifle range behind it, where the boys distinguish themselves as marksmen. The East Moulin Road then strikes off on the left and the entrance to the grounds of the Atholl Palace Hotel is on the same side. So is the road alongside the railway which further on becomes the path to the Black Spout. But the Dunkeld Road itself here turns to the right and passes under the

railway. Then immediately on the left is the Episcopal Church, and a hundred and fifty yards further the road again bends, but now to the left, and the extensive Aldour Distillery buildings are on the left. Opposite the Distillery is the Irrigation Meadow in the centre of which is the "Robertson Oak" (Plate 84). Then the Kinnaird Burn, after being utilised by the Distillery, flows under the road. Houses now become scarce. A furlong or more further, the Black Spout or Edradour Burn flows under the road to join the river which we are now nearing. Next comes what is called the "Bulwark," where the road runs close to, but high above the pool on the Tummel, called "Pol Dour," with a massive wall between. There are beautiful views from the Bulwark, both up and down the river. Further on, where the river turns away from the road, a footpath branches off on the right to uncultivated ground extending for more than a mile along the river, the first portion of which is called the "Cowslip Meadow," from the quantities of that flower that grow there. But this part is a walk and dealt with accordingly.

Reverting to the Dunkeld Road, we pass under the railway by the Donavour Lodge and soon reach West Haugh, a mile and a half from Pitlochry. The house on the left side of the road was formerly a Toll Bar. A little further, but on the other side, is Middle Haugh, now called "Dalshian," standing in its own pleasant grounds. High up on the left hand side of the road is the Fourich (Plates 71 and 72) with the remains of St. Catherine's Church on it, and then the High Drive branches off on that side. The wooded ridge on the left hand between where the High Drive turns up the hill and the Entrance Lodge to Croftinloan, about two hundred yards further on, is called "Na Manaich" or "the Monks," indicating it is a place where formerly monks were stationed.

The next branch road is an occupation road on the right, close to East Haugh House. It leads across the railway to the uncultivated ground already mentioned along the river side. Nearly opposite where that road leaves the Dunkeld Road is the steep branch road leading to Ballyoukan. We are now in the small

village or hamlet of East Haugh, whence a road branches off on the left and half-a-mile further joins the road to Tulliemet. After East Haugh there are no more houses along the Dunkeld Road until Moulinearn is reached. There the road up to the Tulliemet Road branches off on the left. So far, the line of General Wade's road has been mainly followed, but at Moulinearn, and a mile further, the road was diverted and straightened to avoid crossing the railway. Thus, the High Road no longer passes in front of the long white building (Plate 83) which was formerly the Hotel at which the coaches used to call and where Queen Victoria tasted "Atholl brose" (a combination of whisky, honey and cream), 11th Sept., 1844. Prince Charlie is said to have stayed at Moulinearn. There is a bridge in the village over a hill burn which there flows into the Tummel and which was, no doubt, erected by General Wade. Half-a-mile further, in the wood on the left, is a length of General Wade's road, now disused, with a picturesque bridge, called "Prince Charlie's Bridge," over a burn (Plate 82). A little further there is a bend in the road and then, on the left, two houses. In the garden of the further house, called "Tynrigh," is the circle of standing stones (Plate 55). Another half-mile and we enter the village of Ballinluig, four and a half miles from Pitlochry. Just before we reach the School, the principal road to Tulliemet breaks off on the left. The School, the Inn, the War Memorial and the Post Office are successively on the left hand. Nearly opposite the Post Office, the Strathtay branch road strikes off to Logierait, and thence on to Aberfeldy and Loch Tay. On the lower hill to the right, on the Logierait side of the Tummel, stands the colossal Iona Cross, erected to the memory of George Sixth Duke of Atholl, who died in 1864. The Dunkeld Road again bends and on the right is the Ballinluig Railway Station, the Junction for the Aberfeldy Branch. It is nearly five miles from Pitlochry.

Continue on the Dunkeld Road and soon you will come to the milepost, five and a half miles from Pitlochry. A little further on the right the old road that led to the Ferry across the Tay branches off. It passes through the farm buildings called on the

Ordnance map "West Haugh of Tulliemet," and crosses the railway on the level. In the angle across the railway, within three yards of the line and facing West, stands the cup-marked stone (Plate 68) called on the Ordnance map "Clach Glas," or the "Grey Stone." Returning to the Dunkeld Road, in a straggling hedge in a field on the same farm, slightly below the road level and not many yards from the road on the west side, stands the curious cross slab (Plate 75). The road on to Dunkeld is picturesque and interesting to a high degree, but is beyond our scope.

CHAPTER IV.

The High Drive (3a).

IT is a beautiful and pleasing round of five miles. Beginning, as always, at the Post Office and facing N.W., taking the West Moulin Road on the right, the extensive Tweed Mill of Messrs. Macnaughton is on the right as you gently ascend the road. A bend of the road towards the East or right-hand brings you past the Public Hall, then past the short branch road to the Established Church, generally, but not officially, called "Mount Zion Church," and a little further the Public Bowling Green, all on the right hand. A few yards further the Middle Road branches off on the same side. The road to Moulin veers towards the East. On the left is the mill pond; on the right the Pitlochry Hydro. Hotel, in its wooded grounds. A short interval without houses and we are in the village of Moulin, described in Part II., Chapter i. The road branching off on the right just as we enter the village is the top of the East Moulin Road.

Above Moulin, and after passing the entrance to Balnakeilly with its Pictish standing stone, the farm of Achlatt is at the road side on the left. A field or two further on, but on the other side of the road, is the Children's Holiday Home (Plate 56), founded by Mrs. St. John Mildmay when she was Miss Gwyer of

Croftinloan, where relays of poor city children find a country home under delightful circumstances and with much benefit to their health. Opposite is the original Free Church, built at the time of the Disruption, in 1843. When Pitlochry became more populous than Moulin, this Church was sold and the present large U.F. Church erected in Pitlochry. It is interesting to notice how this old Free Church was altered to a dwelling-house by a floor being formed and the long windows curiously divided so as to provide windows of more normal size in both floors. Two or three hundred yards further on the little hamlet of Kinnaird is reached. The last house in it on the left hand was a holiday resort of Robert Louis Stevenson; then the Kinnaird Burn is crossed and a quarter of a mile or so further on the Kirkmichael Road breaks off on the left at a distance of two miles from Pitlochry. We will return to it presently.

Continuing on the High Drive, the farm-steading of Croft-chuirm is slightly back from the road on the left. On the other side, at the distance of a field from the road, is the Lodge and farm-steading of Edradour.

A long row of large trees, mostly sycamores, fringes the road on the right and that brings us to the hamlet of Balnald (Plate 89). Here is a Distillery, and we cross the Edradour or Black Spout Burn. Just before crossing it, a path branches off on the right to the Edradour or Black Spout Wood. On the left hand, just over the bridge, another path, at first a road, passes through the Distillery buildings to the out-of-the-world hamlet of Ardgie, half-a-mile up the hill. The short ramble to this place will repay the visitor as revealing what gives the impression of being a particularly remote and old-world settlement on the edge of the moor. Ask where the old lint pools are to be seen.

Returning to Balnald, notice the farm buildings of Coilavoulin, or "Mill Wood," on an eminence to the West. The mill buildings, whence the farm gets its name, are still partly standing just below Balnald Bridge (Plate 89). The remains of the old water wheel were only removed in 1923. In our illustration the water wheel is dimly seen on the left.

The High Drive continues up the hill past Coilavoulin (a field away on the right) with fine views of the Tummel Valley. Then it descends by Donavour and past the Fourich, joining the Dunkeld Road opposite Dalshian. To complete the High Drive, return to Pitlochry by the Dunkeld Road, already described, but, of course, in the opposite direction.

CHAPTER V.

The Kirkmichael Road (3b).

LEAVING the High Drive shortly before reaching Croftchuirn, and with the farm of Pittarig on the left, a long ascent of half-a-mile brings us to the wild moorland east of the Ben-y-vrackie range. At the top of the steepest part of the road is the former turnpike toll bar, called Gate-house, immediately past which the heather commences. It is the last dwelling on the Pitlochry side of the mountain range and is two and a half miles from Pitlochry.

At three miles from Pitlochry the visitor should turn round and, facing towards the West, notice the splendid view. Towards the right in the distance, the top of Schiehallion is seen, and due West the Ben Lawers range, the highest in Perthshire. Faragon shows between them. It is along the first two miles beyond Gatehouse that many ancient hut circles are to be found. One or two are close to the high road on the left-hand side, but most of them are from a quarter to half a mile distant on the same side. Some of those nearest to the road can still be identified, though roadmen have taken gravel from them.

The Ben-y-vrackie range includes Ben-y-vrackie itself, a mile or more away; nearer to the high road Carngeal, which appears to be a little lower than Ben-y-vrackie itself, and then much lower, and much nearer the road, Cairndhu. From a shepherd's house, a hundred yards or so back from the road, and not far beyond the milepost, four miles from Pitlochry, the descent to Glen

Brierachan commences. A stone monument on the left side of the road marks the grave of a poor man who, returning from Moulin Market, 3rd March, 1897, was overtaken by a snowstorm and sat down and died.

The view up Glen Brierachan towards the N.W. is wild and grand. The Ben-y-vrackie range is on the left, Ben Vuroch and its foothills on the right, and in the distance are glimpses of Ben-y-gloe. Near the milepost, six miles from Pitlochry, is Dalnagairn Farm, where it is said there were formerly the remains of many cairns that marked the graves of some of those who fell in the fight resulting from the Raid of Angus, but no cairns remain to this day. A little further is the Roadman's house called "Dalnavaid," near which is the cup-marked stone (Plate 69). The remaining six miles on to Kirkmichael are beyond our range, but it may be mentioned that there are many standing stones and cairns and also boulders mentioned in Part III., Chapter v. Just before the Kirkmichael road leaves our Parish of Moulin at the Entrance Lodge to Dirnanear, nine or ten miles from Pitlochry, is the peculiarly interesting grave of Prince Ardle (Plate 64).

Here is a scrap of natural history. The writer, motoring towards Kirkmichael in the month of June in several years, has always put up at the roadside in some part of Glen Brierachan a party of red-shanks, old and young birds, with their unmistakable call notes.

Altogether the road to Kirkmichael is peculiarly interesting. In the beginning of summer, countless trees of the bird cherry, covered with lovely white blossoms, are seen on the margin of the River Ardle, which is formed by the junction of the Glen Fernate Burn with the Glen Brierachan Burn. Beyond Kirkmichael, where there is a nice little Hotel called "Aldchlappie," the road divides. The left-hand road passes the entrance to Ashintully and, after a course of six miles, joins the Glenshee Road near Bleaton Hallett, then turns to the left and passing the Spittal of Glenshee and further on mounting the well-known steep zigzag called the "Devil's Elbow," reaches Braemar at a distance of nearly forty-one miles from Pitlochry. The other road on the

right-hand continues for six miles down Strathardle to Bridge of Cally and thence, having joined the Glenshee Road, turns to the right and reaches Blairgowrie in another six miles. From Blairgowrie a picturesque road, passing several beautiful lochs, reaches Dunkeld in twelve miles, and so the motorist can return to Pitlochry by the Dunkeld Road, making a round by Kirkmichael Bridge of Cally, Blairgowrie, and Dunkeld, of nearly fifty miles. If a sight of the great Beech Hedge, eighty feet high, and a third of a mile in length, close to Meikleour be desired, a different road must be taken from Blairgowrie to Dunkeld and a brief divergence made at Meikleour. This variation of the road adds several miles to the distance.

CHAPTER VI.

The Foss Road (4).

THIS road is on the south side of the Tummel. Cross Clunie Bridge and turn to the right.

To reach Cluny Bridge (Plate 90), nearly a mile from Pitlochry, turn off from the North Road exactly opposite the "Moulin Gates" and turn down to the left. On the right-hand side going down the hill are recent plantations of pine, larch and fir. On the left are charming peeps of the Tummel through straggling woods. At the foot of the steepest part of the road, a footpath, diverging on the left, joins the path by the river side. The views up and down the river from Clunie Bridge are very picturesque.

The Foss Road we are now to explore runs up the South and West side of the Tummel River. Nearly a mile and a half from Pitlochry, just before a sharp bend in the river and road, a considerable burn is crossed. It is the Druimchaber Burn, which here runs into the Tummel under the road. About a hundred yards from the road are the massive remains on both sides of the

burn of the mill dam, which provided the power for the Mill of "Cletan," more generally called "Cleitinn," according to "Pitlochry District." No traces of the mill remain. It was five hundred yards from the "Priest's Stone," next described. It is suggested that the mill was started by St. Colman or St. Feargain, or a disciple or colleague of one of them, who brought the Christian Faith to this place. Those early Christian Missionaries began their work by erecting a mill for the people, so that they might grind their meal by water-power instead of the women having the daily arduous task of working the hand-mills or querns.

There is a fairy tale in "Pitlochry District" about the later days of this mill. It is said to have been worked by the brownies or fairies, and that people who left a sack of corn overnight found it in the morning full of meal equivalent to the amount of grain, but under deduction of the recognised miller's due. One day, however, a widow complained aloud that the fairies had taken more than their due. So indignant were these little people at the widow's accusation that they ceased to do business and the mill was never worked again.

The "Priest's Stone" is quite close to the road just where it begins to mount the first hill on that side of the Tummel, and is about 500 yards beyond the Druimchaber burn. The small burn, a few yards east of the stone, is called "Spardon Burn," which is said to mean "A Roasting Place." The "Priest's Stone" is fully described, as is also the ruin of the old Church in the field to the North of it, in Part V., Chapter 2.

It is surprising how many visitors walk past this interesting stone of a thousand years ago, without being aware of its existence. Another Robert Burns is needed, not, as in the case of the Bruar Falls, to beg that trees be planted, but to supplicate the proprietor to do away with the sheep fank and barrels of sheep-dip which often almost touch the "Priest's Stone." The writer some years ago took a Japanese gentleman to see this sacred stone. He was not a Christian, but was much interested in the monument and complained bitterly of the lack of right feeling which permitted the monument of a good man who had

brought civilisation and religion to the wild people of this part of the country a thousand years ago, to be thus desecrated, adding that if the Stone had been in Japan, a little garden would have been made around the place with seats for visitors and an inscription fixed on a neighbouring rock stating the legend of the "Priest's Stone," and of the holy man it commemorates.

Now, climb the short hill and in a field near the top of it on the left-hand is still the house called "Chapelton of Clunie," and the remains of the old church near it. On the other side, on the right hand, is the occupation road to Wester Clunie Farm. Further on, about two and a half miles from Pitlochry, the River Garry joins the Tummel and there is a lovely view right up the Pass of Killiecrankie (Plate 91), with the peak of Ben-y-gloe, called Carnliath, in the distance, and Urrard Hill to the left. This view is even finer if the hill on the left-hand side of the road be ascended for a hundred yards or so. Faskally House is on the haugh to the right on the other side of the Tummel, which haugh is said to be called Dysart, *i.e.* Desert, from its having been a place to which the Christian missionaries used to retire or "retreat" for prayer and meditation.

The course of the Tummel has so far been more or less in a Northerly direction. Now, the river makes a sharp bend to the left and for the rest of its course, about eighteen miles to Loch Rannoch, the river (as well as Loch Tummel through which it passes) runs almost due West with, of course, some minor twists. Just where the Tummel bends to the West after being joined by the Garry is the famous cascade, known as the "Falls of the Tummel" (Plate 92), where the river narrows to a few feet in width. There is no great fall, the whole descent being only sixteen or seventeen feet. It is a beautiful fall, and far the best view of it is obtained from a little below. A path leads to this point of view, which is opposite where the recently-constructed salmon ladder or pass rejoins the river. Part of this salmon pass is through a tunnel, some forty feet in length. Abundant proof has been obtained that salmon use the pass, so that it is certain that the stock of salmon will, in no long time, be much increased, unless

indeed the works necessary to provide the water-power for electrical production under the Grampian Electricity Scheme should interfere with the ascent of the fish.

Just below the outlet of the salmon pass there is a small obelisk on a rock close to the river, marking the spot where Queen Victoria, while on a visit to Blair Castle, was brought to view the Falls, 17th Sept., 1844. It seems a pity that Her Majesty could not have been taken to the other side for the much superior view that the visitor, acting on the recommendation of this Guide Book, will obtain. When the river is low in July or August, salmon may still be seen trying to jump up the Falls, and one or two amateur photographers have, by great patience, obtained photographs in which the muscular twist of the leaping salmon can be clearly seen.

The Giant's Steps is the name of the spur of the hill Cammoch to the S.W. of the Falls, so called because of its peculiar formation.

There are fine cascades on the Tummel, two or three hundred yards above the Falls, and at eight hundred yards a footbridge was erected across the river and dedicated on the day King George V. and Queen Mary were crowned. It is therefore called the "Coronation Bridge," and is about three miles from Pitlochry. Walk over it and then past the Falls to Garry Bridge in the Pass of Killiecrankie, as described later.

There is no special object of interest until, five miles further, the Foss road reaches Loch Tummel, which is beyond our range. It may, however, be mentioned that there are fine views as the road fringes Loch Tummel on its south side and when Foss is reached at the head of the loch, a fine cup-marked stone can be visited at the top of the field on the left hand. Near Foss are a number of Fingalian Castles. Beyond Foss the road leads on to Tummelbridge, which may be crossed and the return drive made on the north side of Loch Tummel and of the River Tummel. This route, passing the Queen's View of Loch Tummel, Fincastle, Bonskeid, Garry Bridge and then joining the North Road, gives a pleasant round of about thirty miles.

CHAPTER VII.

The Logierait Road (5).

THE Logierait Road begins just over Clunie Bridge. Turn to the left, pass Fonab, Port-na-craig, Dunfallandy, Killiechangie and Woodend until Logierait Village is reached. On crossing Clunie Bridge, the road to the right is the approach to Cluniemore House which, though not far up the hill just above Clunie Bridge, is invisible from the High Road. For the first mile from Clunie Bridge the Logierait Road keeps close to the river and the scenery is beautiful. Fonab Castle, built of red sandstone, crowns the elevated terrace on the right. The Recreation Ground is on the other side of the river where there used to be a ford across it. Then we come to the hamlet of Port-na-craig and the footbridge over the river to Pitlochry. The road to Fonab Home Farm (Middleton Farm) branches off to the right and is the commencement of the bridle path over the hill to Strathtay. A quarter of a mile further, there is a pond on the left which used to be the mill dam for the old mill, long disused, on the bank of the Tummel. Not long ago a fine otter was trapped at the old mill and is preserved at Fonab Castle. The old mill is at the head of Pol Dour or the otter pool. A little further we cross the burn, which is the march between Fonab and Dunfallandy, and between Moulin and Logierait parishes. Dunfallandy House may be seen on the right above the road and on the flat below it the old burial mound or barrow (Plate 49). Past Dunfallandy House a gate on the right opens to a farm road. Through this the celebrated and beautiful Dunfallandy sculptured stone may be reached. Reverting to the Logierait Road, you will find you are now one mile from the footbridge across the Tummel at Port-na-craig, and two miles from Clunie Bridge.

A little further the road ascends a short hill with a cottage on the right. The "Bloody Stone" of Dunfallandy is the distance of a field away to the right. On the left a straggling wood extends to the river, which is now not far off. About the centre

of the wood on the bank of the river is the wishing well called "Tober Traigh." Easter Dunfallandy is at the head of the fields on the right. Further on, below the road on the left, are the farm buildings of Tomdachoille. The road is now mostly uphill to Killiechangie Farm, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Port-na-craig. The farm buildings are on the right-hand side. On the left are some fine sycamores. It is a rather steep walk down to the low boundary wall of the big field, where are the two cross slabs (Plate 73). All the way from Dunfallandy to Killiechangie are splendid views up and down the Tummel Valley with the windings of its noble river. Killiechangie Rock is on the skyline on the right hand, where there are the remains of an old fortified place.

From Killiechangie the road descends and half-a-mile further enters a charming wild wood thinned during the war. In another half-mile the wood is left and we come to the keeper's house at Woodend, opposite to which is the place called the "King's Stables" (Plate 36). We are now on the nearly level plateau at the S.E. corner of which stands the fine Atholl Monument (Plate 35). A path from the keeper's house along the top of the wood leads to the monument and a rather steep path from it soon brings the pedestrian to the west end of the bridge across the Tummel between Ballinluig and Logierait.

If, instead of visiting the monument, you continue straight along the road past Woodend Farm, you will presently descend into Logierait Village, close to the Hotel. Notice in the retaining wall on the right as you descend the two halves of a broken quern built into the wall. In the garden of the Hotel, and close to the Ferry across the Tay, stands an aged ash tree (Plate 38), the hollow interior of which is used as a tea-room, and which the writer estimates as at least one thousand years of age.

The Hotel itself is built on the site of the old Court House and prison of the Regality Court, which met here for the administration of justice until the year 1746. For further particulars of Logierait Village and its curiosities and antiquities, see Part II., Chapter ii.

From Logierait Village the Strathtay Road runs almost due

West, passing the Poorhouse on the right. About three miles from Logierait is Ballechin, where the iron gate of the Logierait Prison (Plate 37) is preserved. On the South side of the road near Ballechin is the barrow or burial mound (Plate 96). On the opposite side of the Tay, at the foot of the hill, is the romantic little village of Balnaguard where are the barrow (Plate 48) and the massive standing stone (Plate 61), but, unless the Ferry at Logierait be employed to cross the Tay, the village of Balnaguard can only be reached by proceeding up the Tay Valley and crossing the river at Grandtully. Then Balnaguard is two miles down the road to the left. There is a good waterfall on the burn above the village, and on the hill to the South the remains of an ancient fort.

Tullypowerie is a little beyond Ballechin. On the right, a short distance above the road, is the great Sithean (Plate 59). A little further above the R.C. Church on the right hand is the boulder called Clach Bhinnein (Plate 65). Further up the hill on Tullypowerie Farm, where the track ascends to reach Pitlochry, is the cross slab, and not very far from it the stone with large cups in it, called Clach na buidseachd (Plates 77 and 78). From the central village of Strath Tay, Aberfeldy can be reached either by crossing the Grandtully Bridge and then turning to the right and further on passing Grandtully Castle, or by keeping on the North side of the Tay, passing below the conspicuous hill called "Cluniè Rock," where there is a ferry across the river, to Weem, where Castle Menzies is situated, and from which is a cross road to Aberfeldy, which is entered by the picturesque bridge over the Tay, erected by General Clayton (General Wade's successor) about 1750, near which stands the Black Watch Monument, erected where the first Companies of that famous Highland Regiment were enrolled.

Aberfeldy, immortalised by Robert Burns, for its "birks and braes" (there are very few birks in the lovely narrow glen where the Moness River makes a number of picturesque Falls), is a prosperous little town, celebrated for its tweed mills and tartan and other fabrics. It is about fourteen miles from Pitlochry

and six miles from Kenmore at the foot of Loch Tay, which is reached by a very picturesque road passing at Croft Moraig or Stix, a mile or so before Kenmore is reached, the finest series of standing stones that the writer has ever seen on the mainland of Great Britain, except at Stonehenge.

But we are now far beyond our range.

CHAPTER VIII.

Loch Tummel Branch Road (6).

THE branch road to Loch Tummel and Kinloch Rannoch may be said to start from Garry Bridge near the South end of the Pass of Killiecrankie. As already mentioned, a footbridge called the "Black Bridge," close to the North Road, and a little beyond the milepost two and a half miles from Pitlochry, enables the pedestrian to go down a steep bank to Garry Bridge, but motor cars, carriages and cycles must take the road which branches off on the left side of the North Road, a quarter of a mile further N.E., forming a hairpin bend. Garry Bridge is described in Part VII., Chapter xiii. A hundred yards or so after crossing Garry Bridge, through a gate on the left, begins a footpath down the bank of the Garry to the Falls of the Tummel and Coronation Bridge, described later. Continuing on the road a little further, a branch road on the right leads to the Church and Manse of Tenandry and the Farm of Fonvuick, which are not far away. Yet a little further on our road a picturesque house on the right bears the name of "Coille-brochan," connected with King Robert the Bruce. This name really belongs to the remains of an old house in a small wood about two hundred yards to the South where the tablet about The Bruce is fixed.

Further on, Bonskeid House stands below the road on the left, in its own beautiful grounds, with splendid trees, including a remarkable example of *Abies Magnifica*. Outside the entrance

gate is a singular spruce which has assumed the form of a candelabrum. At the next mile-post, 5 miles from Pitlochry, an occupation road on the right leads to the interesting old farmhouse called the Mains of Bonskeid, high up on the hill; and a little further still, is the hamlet of Fincastle. The road to the right serves Glen Fincastle and its farms and leads to Fincastle House, all on the Bonskeid Estate. But we keep to the left and pass Fincastle Post Office, on the hill above which is a very fine example of a Pictish fort or Fingalian Castle.

Over a mile further, shortly after passing Allean House, is the Queen's View of Loch Tummel, which no visitor to the district should miss seeing. Queen Victoria was taken there from Blair Castle. Loch Tummel is spread like a map before the spectator with Schiehallion in the distance and the windings of the river in the foreground. The Queen's View is just over seven miles from Pitlochry, and is but a few yards from the High Road on which a gate opens to it.

Continuing on the Kinloch Rannoch Road, we traverse the north side of Loch Tummel. Just at the east end of the Loch is the Farm of Borenich, on which is one of the finest examples of a Pictish fort or Fingalian Castle, which was excavated by Dr. Watson several years ago. Continuing along the north side of the Loch, with lovely views of it, the Loch Tummel Hotel is reached by the road-side, nearly ten miles from Pitlochry. Loch Tummel is three miles long. In the N.W. corner of it is an artificial island or crannog, said to have been a refuge of the Robertsons, who had a tower on it. Fourteen miles from Pitlochry is the Tummelbridge Hotel on the south side of the River Tummel, over which is a picturesque bridge of the time of General Wade, or more probably of his successor, General Clayton. Across the bridge a road leads to Foss, and along the south side of Loch Tummel and of the Tummel river to Pitlochry. A branch road to the South leads over the hill to the Tay Valley and Aberfeldy.

Near where the road to Aberfeldy parts from the Foss Road, about a mile from Tummel Bridge, is the ruin of a two-storied

house said to have been provided by Government in the latter part of the eighteenth century as a commercial centre for the local linen yarn industry which the Government hoped to resuscitate. A short distance to the S.W. of this old ruin a steep ridge rises on the other side of the road towards Aberfeldy. On the top of this ridge on the farm of Tombrek is an early Christian cross slab. But this is a digression from the Kinloch Rannoch Road.

Instead of crossing Tummel Bridge, keep on the High Road and, after passing Dunalastair about 17 miles from Pitlochry, Kinloch Rannoch will be reached at a distance of twenty-one miles from Pitlochry.

From Kinloch Rannoch, a wild road leads down to the Tay Valley, joining en route the road from Tummel Bridge and Foss in the same direction. Also there is a good road on each side of Loch Rannoch, which is nine miles long and from the west end of the loch a road leads by Bridge of Gaur to Rannoch Moor Station on the West Highland Railway, which is eight miles off and gives an easy access to the West Highlands by traversing the railway to Fort William.

Our reason for saying so much about the Loch Tummel and Kinloch Rannoch Road, which is mostly far beyond our range, is our desire to recommend it strongly to visitors on account of its exceeding beauty all the way. Loch Tummel itself is a gem, and there are exquisite views everywhere of the River Tummel, whilst Schiehallion and many lower hills are beautiful indeed under varying effects of cloud and sunshine. There are woods a good deal of the way, some deep ravines, stretches of moorland and now and again Highland farm and cottage homes, with their varied picturesque surroundings.

The traveller can return to Pitlochry by the same route or by the road next described, of course reversing the direction. The round from Pitlochry by Strathtummel to Kinloch Rannoch and back, thence by Struan and the North Road to Pitlochry, is forty-six miles and a half, the return drive being four and a half miles longer than the road there.

CHAPTER IX.

Branch Road from Struan to Kinloch Rannoch.

THIS road has just been referred to as an alternative road for the return journey from Kinloch Rannoch to Pitlochry and must, therefore, be briefly described, though beyond our limit.

Leave the North Road just opposite Calvine Post Office, twelve miles from Pitlochry. Immediately you come to a complex bridge, or rather two bridges, one over the other, where the road and railway cross the River Garry at the same point. A few yards further a path on the left-hand side leads for two hundred yards along what are called the "Falls of the Garry."

After passing the "Falls," Struan Station and Hotel are nearly a furlong away on the right hand. The main road then proceeds by Glen Errochty and mostly alongside the Errochty River. The old Church of Struan, with ancient cross slabs in the Churchyard, is on a side road to the left before the Glen is entered. About a mile up the Glen a footbridge crosses the Errochty which is on the left. From this footbridge is the walk recommended later, over the hill to Loch Tummel. Auchleeks, the seat of the head of the Robertsons, is on the right-hand side of the road some miles further, and beyond that is Trinafour; then rising to a higher level, with a remarkably fine view of Schiehallion, the road descends into the Tummel Valley and, turning to the right, soon brings us to Kinloch Rannoch.

CHAPTER X.**The Tullimet Branch Road.**

THERE is an interesting stretch of road on the hillside to the East of the Dunkeld Road and never very far from it, though always on a higher level. It may be approached from East Haugh. There, at a distance of fully two miles from Pitlochry, a rather

rough road, not first-rate for motors, branches off on the left, ascends a short hill and nearly half-a-mile further on joins a better road which branches from the Dunkeld Road at Moulinearn.

The combined road slowly ascends and then has a sharp turn to the right and proceeds S.S.E. past Pitcastle Farm. On the right hand, separated from the road by a small field, is a fine example of a Fingalian Castle. On the other side of the road is the farm steading with an occupation road past it leading to the farm of Over Balchandy further up the hill.

OLD LAIRD'S HOUSE.

On the right-hand side of this road immediately above Pitcastle Farm steading and little more than a hundred yards from the high road to Tulliemet is one of the most interesting objects in this part of the country. It is a laird's house of probably four or five centuries standing. The masonry and the colour of the stone have the appearance of great age. Unfortunately the house is rapidly losing its thatched roof and otherwise decaying, but the walls and roof timbers are still sound.

It is a long building facing S.W. Its length outside is $55\frac{1}{2}$ feet ; its width outside $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the height to the eaves is $11\frac{1}{4}$ feet, whilst the thickness of the walls is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet—in some parts 3 or 4 inches more. The main entrance door is near the S.E. end and is well preserved. It is studded with large nails and has a triangular peephole to enable the inmates to spy on anyone seeking admission. The lock is a curiosity. Our illustration (Plate 93) shows the front door, with its triangular peep-hole, and also the out-of-doors stone staircase, giving access to the large bedroom in the upper storey. Besides, by locking the front door it would be, and still can be, secured against the entrance of undesirables by being barred. The strong wooden bar is kept in a deep narrow recess or hole, close inside the door, nearly 3 feet above the ground ; of course, there is a corresponding hole opposite to hold the other end of the bar when drawn across the door.

In the interior of the house there are, or rather were, three apartments on the ground floor. The first is the laird's private sitting-room or office, at the S.E. end of the building. It is entered by a narrow oaken door on the right hand, inside the front door. Between this door and the front of the house is a stone staircase (Plate 94) leading up to another apartment on the floor above, which appears to have been the bedroom of the laird and his lady and has a fireplace in it. Turning to the left, inside the front door, is what was the passage leading to the kitchen, with probably a door in it (now lost) giving admission to the public room which was separated from the passage and the kitchen by wooden partitions. The partition between the public room and the kitchen had a painted arcade on it and was standing in position when the writer first visited the old house. This partition fell down two or three years ago and a part of it is now reared against the adjoining wall. The partition between the passage and the living room appears to have been entirely of wood and some portions of it are still standing. The public room has a big fireplace in it which has its enormous chimney built round and above it in a conical form more than half the width of the house. Its opening at the top is just clear of the thatch on the roof, but has no chimney stalk. Thick masonry by this chimney completes the partition between the laird's sitting room and bedroom and the rest of the interior. The public room was nearly 20 feet in length. There is a large recess in its wall which was evidently in its day a roomy cupboard. The kitchen is at the N.W. end of the house. It has a broad fireplace for cooking and a large deep recess for stores. It is 2 feet wider than the laird's room at the other end.

The upper floor has two apartments only. (1) The common sleeping room, occupying all the space over the public room and the kitchen and approached only by the stone staircase outside the house, and (2) the laird's bedroom over his sitting-room, approached by the stone staircase inside the house, as already described.

There was evidently no ceiling to any of the apartments and

no flooring. The ground floor was on the bare earth—a primitive state of things for what was no doubt considered in its day a lordly mansion.

There are remains of a building outside the house at the S.E. end, and at right angles to it a somewhat raised space that may mark the former site of other larger buildings. Not far off, on the same side, is a picturesque burn in a deep gully.

The road to Tullimet continues to the S.S.E. of Pitcastle. A pretty wooded gorge called "The Glen" is shortly seen on the right hand. From this part of the road, as nearly everywhere onward, there are interesting views across the Tummel Valley and further on across the Tay Valley. Nearly a mile from Pitcastle, Tullimet may be considered to begin. There are several houses. It is the west end. The Baptist Church is there; it is a plain building and is one of the oldest churches of that denomination in the North of Scotland. Its Manse is close by.

Close to it is the MacDuff Institute, established under the Trusts of the Will of the late Mr. Archibald Campbell MacDuff, as a Home for Boys. Our illustration (Plate 95) shows a squad of these happy Hielan' laddies receiving tuition in Highland dancing from their Instructor, Pipe-Major A. Gordon, to the pipe music of one of themselves. In the background are the buildings of the Institution.

Just beyond this Institution the main road from Ballinluig to Tullimet is joined and shortly the long avenue to Tullimet House, which is let with grouse shooting, begins, and nearly alongside it a farm road leads up the hill. It is well worth while going up to Tullimet House if only for the sake of the old trees that are to be seen about it. The house itself is a quaint old mansion. The Regality Court of the Earls of Atholl was formerly held in Tullimet, which is said to be properly "Tullimot," or the "Hill of Judgment." It is said that the Earls of Atholl had a house at Tullimet at that time. The writer distinctly remembers a ruined wall, apparently part of an old two-storied

house, which was said to have been the remains of the Earl's residence, or possibly of the Court-house, but the ruin has now disappeared. The Regality Court was removed from Tulliemet to Logierait, but there seems to be no record of the date.

Tulliemet House was for many years the residence of the Dick family. In the latter part of the eighteenth century several small properties which then formed Tulliemet were purchased by Dr. W. Dick, who had been in India under the East India Company and had made a large fortune. He built the house and formed the romantic-looking garden. He was born in 1757 and died in 1821. His son was General Dick, a distinguished soldier, also in the service of "John Company." He died fighting in India. The Dicks continued to make their home at Tulliemet and are said to have been a large family. One of them was John Andrew Dick, who died in 1848. They were Roman Catholics, and in 1855 built, at the place called Chapelton, a beautiful church, where services were conducted for about forty years, when the family died out and the church became derelict. It is situated a little beyond where the long drive to Tulliemet House begins. There were two or three interments in the churchyard, but the Dick family were buried in an old burial place not far from the church. Dr. Dick himself, the founder of the family, is interred there. The burial ground is a quaint place ; it is enclosed by massive walls with buttresses on the outside and much overgrown by ivy. Besides the Dick family the McLarens of East Haugh are also interred there. There is no tombstone in it dated further back than the nineteenth century, so far as can now be seen. It seems probable that there was an early Christian Church at this place.

The centre of Tulliemet may be said to be at a short distance from the church. There is in it a small shop with a Post Office. Continuing to the S.E., the road descends and joins the Dunkeld Road near Guay Station.

The distance from Pitlochry along the Tulliemet Road to Guay and back to Pitlochry by the Dunkeld Road is about fifteen miles, if the traveller thoroughly explores Tulliemet.

CHAPTER XI.

Strathtay and Aberfeldy Branch Road.

THIS road turns off from the Dunkeld Road just opposite Ballinluig Post Office and, after crossing the railway on the level, also crosses the River Tummel by a fine bridge erected by public subscription, got up by the late Rev. Andrew Meldrum, who was minister of Logierait Parish from 1876 until his death in 1915.

The Logierait Hotel, with its reminiscences of the former Regality Courthouse and prison and the ancient ash tree in the garden behind, and the Logierait Churchyard with its mort-safes and quaint tombstones are all noticed in the description of Logierait Village (Part II., Chapter ii).

Continuing westward from Logierait Village, along the Strathtay Road, the Poorhouse is passed on the right. Two miles further is the Ballechin Distillery, on the same side of the road. Yet further, Ballechin House stands some distance back from the road in its own extensive park with some beautiful trees. Ballechin was formerly noted for its ghost story—too long to relate here. It should, however, be stated that the ghost was ecclesiastically exorcised and, whether for that reason or otherwise, has not been heard of for many years. The antiquities of the neighbourhood have been mentioned at the end of the account of the Logierait road, and need only be recapitulated here.

Slightly beyond Ballechin, on the other side of the high road, is the barrow or burial mound (Plate 96), with a standing stone on it. Further on, the hamlet of Tullypowrie is reached. On the left is Tullypowrie House. Not far off on a short side road on the right hand is the R.C. Church. Near it is the huge barrow or burial mound (Plate 59). Thereabouts the track over the hill to Pitlochry commences. Not very far above is the boulder called "Clach Bhinnean." A little above it is the Farm of Tullypowrie, where is the cross slab (Plate 76) on the site of an old church and not far from it the stone with large cups on it (Plates 77 and 78), and a mile or so beyond, higher up the hill, are the standing stones

called "Clachan an diridh" near the summit of the path on the way to Pitlochry.

A little west of Tullypowrie the high road divides and provides two routes to Aberfeldy, as described at the end of the notice of the Logierait road—the route on the south side of the Tay being by way of Weem.

Beyond Weem, the road leads to Fortingall, at the beginning of Glenlyon.

Beyond Aberfeldy the road leads to Kenmore, Loch Tay, and Killin at the head of the loch.

Weem is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Pitlochry. Aberfeldy is 14 miles.

CHAPTER XII.

Rights-of-Way.

THE foregoing chapters have given descriptions of the principal roads recommended for exploration, either in wheeled vehicles or on foot.

It seems advisable now to print the lists of rights-of-way in the Parish of Moulin, including their continuation in adjoining Parishes, as made up by the Parish Council of Moulin in 1895, and as altered and added to by a Sub-Committee under powers from the Parish Council, dated 10th December, 1913.

The position of places not elsewhere mentioned in this Guide may be found on any map of the district, to be had at Mr. Mackay's stationer's shop in Pitlochry.

The List is in three divisions :—

1. Public Roads.
2. Footpaths.
3. Footpaths and Accesses which are open to the public during the pleasure of the Proprietors.

After the Lists are notes on some of the roads and footpaths.

1.—PUBLIC ROADS.

1. From the Public Road at Aldclune along the West side of Aldclune Burn in the Parish of Blair Atholl to where it crosses the burn near Croftviatic in Moulin Parish, and thence across the hill by Lyncondlich to the ford near Reinakyllich till it joins the Reinakyllich Road, as shewn in the Ordnance Map.

2. From the termination of the County Road at the ford below Coppagach by Loinnamarstaig to Reinakyllich and then by the back of Ben Vrackie and Crungie to the Kirkmichael Road below Stronchavie.

3. The Kirk Road from Glen Girnaig across Druid by Bealach-na-Searbhaig and Baledmund to Moulin.

4. The part of the old Inverness Road from Moulin by Balnacraig, Upper Drumchorry, the foot of Craigower, and by Croftvaner, to the Atholl Road at the Railway Bridge near Tynateid.

5. The part of the Old Public Road to Kirkmichael from the old Free Church at Easter Auchlatt by Corchosnie Park and Cairndhu to Dalnagairn, where it joins the Kirkmichael Road.

6. A Drove Road, starting off from bend of above Road, on the North side of Cairndhu, past the East face of Torr Loistge till it joins Road Number Three.

7. From the level crossing at West-end of Pitlochry by Balghulan till it joins Road Number Four at Drumchorry, and from below Balghulan by the "Guile" and Lettoch till it joins Road Number Four opposite Pittfourie.

8. From the County Road near Aldour Quarry on West side of Edradour Burn, past the old Farina Mill to Woodhouse.

9. From the County Road near Aldour Quarry on East side of Edradour Burn, past Coilvoulin to the County Road near Balnald.

10. From the County Road at East side of Balnald Bridge through Coilvoulin Farm and Donavoured Hill across Ballyoukan Hill by Glenderby to Kirkmichael.

11. From the County Road to the East of Cluny Bridge by East branch past Lime Kiln and Tombane to Balnacroft, and thence Westward through Cluny Plantation till it reaches the moor, and thence Eastward past the "Standing Stones" to the Tullypowrie Road at the burn from Loch na Moine.

12. From the County Road near the East end of Port-na-craig past Middleton Farm and across the moor to Tullypowrie.

13. The Drove Road from Aberdeenshire through Glenfernate by the Daildhu and Straloch to the County Road near the Straloch School.

14. The Drove Road from Inverchroskie by Dirnanean to the Spittal of Glenshee.

2.—FOOTPATHS.

15. From the Public Road at West side of Bridge of Aldgirnaig along edge of wood and across field to Orchilmore and thence to Glengirnaig Road.

16. From the Public Road near East side of Bridge of Aldgirnaig past Old Faskally and Druid, and along outside of hill dyke to Coppagach, and thence to the Public Road at the Girnaig Ford.

17. From the County Road at Bruar Cottage through the wood till it joins No. 7 at the "Cuile."

18. From the Road at the "Cuile" along side of burn past ruins of Balnacraig Distillery to junction with Balghulan and Drumchorry Road.

19. From the village of Moulin by Moulin School, Black Castle, Auchnahyle and Edradour to the County Road near Edradour House.

20. From the County Road at Kinnaird along West side of Kinnaird Burn to footpath No. 18.

21. From corner of County Road above Pittarig down side of small burn past West side of Pittarig, then across public road and down the small dell leading to Kinnaird Burn, and then down East side of burn till the path No. 18 is reached.

22. From the County Road at Easter Auchlatt past Lettochbeg till path No. 18 is reached.

23. From the County Road East of Pittarig by Finnach and Knockbarrie and across the moor till it reaches the Glenderby Road.

24. From the path at Edradour House past Woodhouse through the grounds of the Atholl Hydropathic and past Knockfarrie to County Road.

25. From the Public Road on the West side of Aldour Quarry past the Black Spout to ford opposite Woodhouse, and down East side of the burn from the said ford past the Black Spout till the Coilvoulin Road is reached.

26. From the Coilvoulin Road a little to the East of Aldour Quarry through the Coilvoulin Wood by Donavourd to the County Road, and then by Balnacree, Ballyoukan and Knockdarroch, to the County Road at Middle Balchandy.

27. A footpath on Fonab Hill, making a short cut on the road to Tullypowrie.

3.—FOOTPATHS and ACCESSES which are Open to the Public during the pleasure of the Proprietors.

A.—From the Coronation Bridge above Falls of Tummel to old Bridge of Garry.

B.—Along North bank of River Tummel from Port-na-craig to Cluny Bridge.

C.—From Path No. 24, along North side of march dyke till Path No. 25 is reached.

D.—From Public Road No. 3 to top of Ben Vrackie by a path.

- E.—From Public Road No. 4 to top of Craigower by the path.**
- F.—From the County Road to East of Dunfallandy House by farm road and farm steading to the Dunfallandy Sculptured Stone.**
- G.—Access to Falls of Tummel from both East and West sides of river.**
- H.—Through the Pass of Killiecrankie along the river bank from the old Bridge of Garry to Aldgirnaig.**
- I.—The paths through the wood behind Dundarave from road to Millwaukee to the "Cuilc."**

NOTES ON THE ABOVE LISTS.

The following numbers correspond with those in the Parish Council Lists :—

1. This track connects with No. 2 and provides a continuation of it down to the ford across the Garry near Aldclune.
2. This is the old road, now a mere track, by which Mary, Queen of Scots, travelled to Blair Atholl for the great hunt in August, 1564.
3. This is the old North Road from Moulin by Balnacraig and Upper Drumchorry, *i.e.* by the higher part of the present Pitlochry Golf Course and the foot of Craigower down to the North Road at the railway bridge just past the house called "Tigh nan tchayd."
5. This is the old road from the Children's Holiday Home close to the old Free Church at Easter Achlatt, on the High Drive a little above Moulin, over the moor by the ancient bridges, and the hut circles, and past the East side of Cairndhu down to Dalnagairn where it joins the Kirkmichael Road.
7. This includes the old road from Moulin Gates by the Cuilc and Lettoch Farm till it joins the old North Road opposite Pitfourie, shortly before reaching Moulin Village.
8. See the paths in the Edradour or Black Spout Wood described later.
9. Part of this is a fairly good farm road, but not recommended for motors. It leaves the Dunkeld Road on the left immediately after crossing the Black Spout or Edradour Burn and turns sharply to the right past the railway bridge.
12. This is the path over to the Tay Valley past the standing stones called "Clachan an Diridh."
13. This is a picturesque path striking off from the North Road immediately after crossing the burn in the last part of Killiecrankie Village. It passes the house called "Druimuan" and gives the pedestrian a good climb up the hill to the Girnaig Ford.
18. This is the right-of-way through the Golf Course, passing the first hole, close to which are the meagre remains of a small distillery, and then joining the old North Road where it merges into the Golf Course at the Drumchorry farm buildings.
19. This is a picturesque but rather rough path. The path at Auchnahyle turns off to the left before reaching the farm buildings. At the foot of the next field is a footbridge across the Kinnaird burn, beyond which is a rough path on the left leading to the Edradour Farm and through it to the High Drive.
20. In 20, 21, and 22, for Path No. 18, read No. 19.
21. The lower part of this path below the High Drive is quite a pretty short-cut to the bridge over the Kinnaird Burn just mentioned.

22. This path leaves the High Drive close to the N.W. of the Children's Holiday Home and passing a group of cottages called "Lettochbeg" joins No. 19 between the Black Castle and Anchnahyle.

24. This path will be referred to later. It gives the best access from Pitlochry to the Black Spout.

25. See description of the paths in the Black Spout or Edradour Wood later on.

26. This is a pleasant woodland stroll. From the Dunkeld Road, turn off on the left hand immediately after crossing the Black Spout or Edradour Burn, turn to the right after going under the railway bridge and where the road to Coilavoulin begins to ascend take the narrow path on the right hand through the wood to Donavoured where you will get on the High Drive. Beyond that the path is not always very plain.

All these Parish Council rights of way, whether called public roads or footpaths, are tracks not fitted even for bicycles, but affording pleasant walks for active pedestrians.

CHAPTER XIII.

Walks Recommended.

THE following walks all include parts of the main roads previously described.

Round by the Cuilc.—Two ways by road and a footpath to the Cuilc have been described in Part I., Chapter vi. So has the Cuilc itself. The walk can be varied by following the path from the west end of the Cuilc downhill to the Moulin Gates where the North Road is joined ; or, the pedestrian may follow up the right-of-way on the Golf Course ; or he may proceed by Lettoch Farm and join the old North Road opposite Pitfourie and then to Moulin. The Cuilc is less than half-a-mile from the Post Office.

Round by Moulin.—It is a pleasant walk to go to Moulin by the public road and an agreeable circuit may be made by returning by the old North Road, Lettoch Farm and the Cuilc. This round is barely two miles.

Round by the Black Castle.—In Moulin Village, turn to the right by a narrow path passing the S.W. end of the old Moulin School. In the first field, keep to the right and the path along the small burn passes close to the ruins of the old Black Castle.

Following the path towards Auchnahyle, turn to the right at the east end of the new houses called "Tomcroy Terrace," and back to Pitlochry, keeping to the right until you reach the East Moulin Road.

Round by the Children's Holiday Home.—Find your way by road to Tomcroy Terrace just mentioned, turn in to the path leading to Moulin by the Black Castle, but before you get to the Black Castle, a branch path breaks off on the right and leads up two or three fields, past cottages called Lettoch-beg, to the Children's Holiday Home on the High Drive (Plate 56), an admirable Institution, where visitors are always welcomed. The return may be made by the High Drive through Moulin back to Pitlochry.

Paths in the Black Spout (or Edradour) Wood.—The walk to the Black Spout is very attractive and picturesque. There are two principal ways by which the Black Spout (or Edradour) Wood, in which this waterfall is situated, can be reached. Perhaps the most popular one is by going down the Main Street until the gates of the Atholl Palace Hotel are on the left. Do not go under the railway bridge, but keep straight on to the south of the Hotel. The road becomes a path. Follow it until a hundred or more yards further on it crosses the burn by a wooden footbridge. This is the Kinnaird or Aldour Burn. East of it is the Black Spout Wood. There are various paths in this wood which are rather puzzling to strangers visiting the place for the first time. Perhaps the best way to make it all clear is to describe this wood as a parallelogram, though indeed the lines forming the irregular parallelogram are by no means straight. The west side of it is the Kinnaird Burn; the east side the Black Spout Burn. Along the Northern boundary are fields of the Edradour Farm, a road through which to the farm-steading leaves the wood about the middle of that side to the N.W. of cottages called "Woodhouse." On the Southern side of the parallelogram is the Atholl Palace Golf Course. Past it a road from the wood leads down past the Aldour Quarry to the Dunkeld Road. There is a path along the Southern side nearly as far as the Black Spout Burn. Follow

this path and when it approaches the burn, which is in a deep ravine, keep on the path which turns to the left and you will soon see the Black Spout Waterfall (Plate 21).

The paths may be further described thus :—

There is one which leads along the top of the parallelogram and leaves the wood at its E. or N.E. corner. Another leads along the South side of the parallelogram, as just mentioned. A third path is in a fairly straight line from the S.W. to the N.E. corner. A fourth path runs parallel to the sides almost up the centre of the parallelogram, but somewhat nearer to the West side. Yet another (the fifth) is straight across the parallelogram parallel to its East side and not very far from that side, whilst the path, on which the waterfall itself abuts, runs along the Black Spout Burn on the Eastern side. The pedestrian crossing the footbridge below the Atholl Palace will find it is the easiest plan to keep along the path on the South side of the parallelogram as already described. This path along the South boundary is far from straight, but the observant visitor will notice where paths Nos. 4 and 5 join the path, and will, of course, pass them by. The Waterfall may also be reached by taking the third path and when it approaches the N.E. corner of the parallelogram, turn sharply to the right, down the path more or less alongside the Black Spout Burn and find a side path to the burn.

Another way to reach the Black Spout from the Post Office is by the Middle Road, Toberargan, and the School hill. Just before reaching the High School, take the branch road, leading in a S.E. direction, to Auchnahyle. Passing the Tomcroy Terrace on the left, turn into the field just below Auchnahyle farmstead, cross the Kinnaird Burn at the head of the Atholl Palace grounds and, instead of turning up to the left to Edradour, as in Path 19 in the last chapter, proceed along the main path until you enter the Black Spout Wood at its N. corner. Keep to the path along the North side of the parallelogram, pass the end of the road up to Edradour and the cottages at Woodhouse (all on the left hand), after which take the first distinct turn to the right. This is really the top of the fifth path. The path along the burn does

not go straight up to the N. corner of the wood, but joins the No. 5 path a little further down. In an open space with a seat on it is the short path turning straight off to the left which brings you to the burnside. There you will see two or three pretty cascades (Plate 22) on the burn above you, then turn to the right and keep on the path down the burn, when you will soon find you are in a beautiful gorge and the Black Spout is below you on the left. The Fall is described in Part I., Chapter 6. Following down the path, the remains of the Black Castle of Edradour are on the left and a little further the path bends to the right and becomes the S.E. end of the first path of our parallelogram. It is worth while going through the gate through which the road commences that leads down to the Dunkeld Road. Then walk 100 yards through the trees on your left and you will have a fine peep into the great quarry hole below.

The Black Spout Wood extends to the East beyond the Black Spout Burn, and this part of the wood may be explored by following Public Road No. 9 from Footpath No. 26 in the last chapter.

The Cowslip Meadow.—To reach the Cowslip Meadow, take the Dunkeld Road for nearly a mile and a half, then just before the road goes under the railway bridge at Donavoured Lodge, turn off to the right on a rough farm road which goes a short distance along the river bank. Then there is a path along the fence which separates the arable ground from the uncultivated Cowslip Meadow. This path, a quarter of a mile further, comes to the bank of the River Tummel and a wicket gate gives access to the larger stretch of rough ground extending along the river beach nearly to Moulinearn. The rough ground, partly wooded, on the right hand of the path near its start affords also pleasant rambles and that is really where the cowslips mostly grow, but in some places are choked out by the masterful rest-harrow with its gay pink pea-shaped flowers. There are lovely views everywhere. Uncommon birds may be seen according to the time of year you are there. If the weather be settled, it is a charming wild region in which to choose a picnicing ground. The walk

from Pitlochry to the extremity of the uncultivated ground down the river is nearly three miles.

Dunkeld Road to Coilavoulin and Balnald.—There is a cart road which is recommended as a walk through the wood on the East side of the Black Spout or Edradour Burn. From the Dunkeld Road turn sharply to the left just after crossing the Burn, pass under the Railway Bridge, turn sharply to the right, then follow the rough road which turns to the left up the hill through the woods. Leave the wood when the road passes through a gate into the fields, follow the road through the fields to Coilavoulin Farm and so by it to the High Drive close to Balnald. This walk is about a mile. It is No. 9 in the Parish Council list.

On the Golf Course.—It is a public path that may be taken by anyone, from the East corner of the Cuilc on to the Golf Course by the side of the small burn to the ruin of the Balnacraig Distillery, a few yards above the first hole and then along the road between the burn and the wall up to Drumchorry cottage and so forward to The Rocks. But take care of golf balls. This is the best way of commencing the walk to Craigower.

The Two Bridges, near Pitlochry.—The road (changing into a path) leading to the Suspension Bridge over the Tummel River at Port-na-craig, leaves the Pitlochry Main Street by the War Memorial, and in a full quarter of a mile reaches the bridge. Instead of crossing the bridge, the pedestrian may take the path turning up alongside the river on the right hand. Notice the big rock jutting out into the river which gives its name to Port-na-craig. A few yards beyond it there was formerly the Wishing Well of St. Bride, where a sandy beach is the resort of many children with their spades. It is a picturesque path all the way to Clunie Bridge, a mile distant. Half-way, the path passes through the Recreation Ground. Further on at Lagreach there is what is called the "Lagreach Island" in the river, but, as previously remarked, it is only an island when there is a great spate. At other times the N.E. side of the island is joined to

the shore by a large expanse of shingle beds, the river running through a narrow channel on the other side of the island. Search the shingle for weapons or implements of Palaeolithic man. There are some picturesque Scotch pines just at the end of the Recreation Ground meadow, near the island.

On arriving at Clunie Bridge, the pedestrian may cross that bridge and, turning to the left, may return by the Logierait Road to Port-na-craig, where he can cross the Suspension Bridge and soon be back in Pitlochry. This round will be nearly three miles in all.

To see the Dunfallandy Sculptured Stone.—Go down to the Suspension Bridge at Port-na-craig, as prescribed in starting on the last walk, cross the bridge, turn to the left and then proceed along the Logierait Road until you pass Dunfallandy House on the right. There is a bend in the road below the house and then a farm road turns off on the right hand. Follow this road to where it turns sharply to the right and take that turn. Just as you reach the old farm steading, a wicket gate on the left hand gives access to a path leading to a garden on the right and a few yards further to the mausoleum of the Fergussons of Dunfallandy. Close to the path on the left hand and opposite the mausoleum stands the celebrated sculptured stone of Dunfallandy, described in Part V., Chapter iii. Study the stone with the help of that description and of Plates 79 and 80. Then you can return to Pitlochry by the way you came, or, on returning to the farm road just below where the stone is, you can wander along the top of the fields by a track in a Southern direction to the "Bloody Stone" of Dunfallandy (Plate 70) and then make your way back the short distance to the Logierait Road, by which you can return.

A nice addition to this walk begins at the foot of the short hill on the Logierait road, just where you come down a field-length from the "Bloody Stone"; then turn in at the gate on the East side of the road and you will find a short path to the edge of the river. Follow this path near to the river bank, turning at first towards the North and then towards the West until you

come to the old mill on the river bank, whence you can make your way back through the fields, to the Logierait Road, which you will thus rejoin half-way between Dunfallandy House and Port-na-craig. Search for interesting wild flowers.

The length of the walk to the Dunfallandy Stone and back to Pitlochry is nearly three and a half miles. The suggested addition will add fully another half-mile to the distance.

By Fonab Moor to Strathtay.—For this fine walk, begin by crossing the Suspension Bridge at Port-na-craig, as in the last walk ; turn to the left and on the right, within a hundred yards, is the farm road leading up to the Fonab Home Farm, commonly called " Middleton Farm." Follow this road and after traversing a couple of fields beyond the farm steading, it becomes a bridle path and then climbs the hill with a picturesque burn on the left. As the pedestrian ascends there are fine views, looking back, of Pitlochry and the hills beyond it. Most of the way up there are plantations on the right hand. At last the natural woods along the banks of the burn give way to heather and we are soon at the summit of the ridge between the Tummel and Tay Valleys, Now Faragon, which is near Loch Tummel, is seen some miles away on the right. Then marshy ground of some extent, where the black-headed gull nests, is traversed by the path. A little further, the standing stones called " Clachan an Diridh " (Plate 50) are seen at a distance of nearly two miles from Pitlochry. The path continues till it descends rather steeply at Tullypowrie, where are the remains of an old church with a cross slab and not far off the stone with large cups. The path may be followed down to Tullypowrie on the Strathtay Road. The great boulder called " Clach-bhinnein " and a large Sithean or barrow may be inspected before joining the High Road at Tullypowrie in Strathtay.

The return journey may be made on the same path, or the train may be taken at Grandtully to Ballinluig and thence back to Pitlochry, or the hardy pedestrian may walk all the way back by way of Logierait village and the Logierait Road or Ballinluig and the Dunkeld Road already described.

The distance from Pitlochry over the hill to Strathtay or to Grandtully and back the same way will be nearly eight stiff miles.

Garry Bridge and the Coronation Bridge.—The walk from Pitlochry round by the North Road, Garry Bridge, the Falls of Tummel (North side), the Coronation Bridge and home by the Foss Road past the Falls of Tummel (South side), the Priest's Stone and Clunie Bridge has been mentioned in the description of the Foss Road. Details shall now be given :—

Go by the North Road as far as the Black Bridge, cross it and Garry Bridge below it. A hundred yards past Garry Bridge is a gate on the left opening to a path along the Garry. Take this path to the Falls of Tummel. In the field to the right of the path in a spinney is the gable of the old house of Coille-brochan, with the inscription recording how Robert the Bruce and the remnant of his army rested there after the Battle of Methven. On the other side, the old ford across the Garry can be made out. It is a full half-mile to the Falls of the Tummel. Nearly there, is a flight of steps conducting over the shoulder of the ridge between the Garry and the Tummel. The view of the Falls, as has been remarked previously, is inferior to that from the other side, but there is an interest, not found on the other side, in examining the salmon pass and its tunnel, through which the water flows for nearly forty-five feet. The path rises above the Falls and then meanders through natural woods up the North bank of the Tummel to the Coronation Bridge, affording beautiful prospects all the way. Cross the Coronation Bridge and return home by the Foss road, three miles to Pitlochry.

The total length of this walk is seven miles, but three miles at either end may, of course, be done by a vehicle. The walk itself from Garry Bridge to the Coronation Bridge is rather more than a mile in length.

Pass of Killiecrankie.—The Pass of Killiecrankie is the most popular walk near Pitlochry. We will begin with Garry Bridge near the South end of the Pass and work up stream. Read the account of the Battle of Killiecrankie before you start. The

entrance to the Pass is approached by the Black Bridge, previously described.

GARRY BRIDGE.—Visit this curious old Bridge before you walk up the Pass. There was formerly no bridge across the Garry ; a ferry boat plied below the house, now called Tigh nan Teud, said to have been previously known as Balnafuirt, or the house of the Ford. In 1767 a party of 18 persons, including 4 women, were returning late from Moulin market and took the ferry. The overcrowded ferry-boat capsized and everybody on board was drowned except the ferryman, whose wife was able to reach him with a boat hook.

In 1770, Garry Bridge was built by public subscription and the ferry ceased. It is said that Thomas the Rhymer, who had foretold the disaster, had also prophesied that the bridge would fall down when an ash tree that would grow out of it would reach the top of the parapet. An ash tree did grow and would no doubt have reached the parapet, but the District Road Surveyor removed the tree and strengthened the bridge, which still stands unscathed.

Garry Bridge has one arch, and alongside the arch is a circular opening to relieve the pressure of a very high flood. The bridge over the Garry at the head of the Pass near the Killiecrankie Railway Station has a similar circular aperture. The views from Garry Bridge, both up and down the Pass, are beautiful.

After visiting Garry Bridge, return and a little to the right up stream enter the gate where the path begins. It is a beautiful walk along the Garry. The Trooper's Well is some way up. It is a yard to two from the main path, on the right hand, and has a very short loop path to it. You cannot miss it. A little further is the Balfour Stone right across the path, but flat on it. Near the head of the Pass there is a wide pool alongside the picturesque railway viaduct. Into this pool the upper river tumbles by a small waterfall, where salmon leaping up used to be captured by men perched on a narrow ledge of rock—a dangerous sport. Above that, the River Garry flows for a space through rough rocks. The path ascends to above the level of this rough



Plate 86. Garry Bridge, Pass of Killiecrankie.

part of the river, the railway plunging into a tunnel. From the path is the Queen's View of the Pass of Killiecrankie (Plate 97). At its higher level, the path divides. The right hand branch leads to the North road and the Guide's house not far off. The left branch, in a few yards gives a fine view of the Soldier's Leap, described as the scene of an incident after the Battle of Killiecrankie. Having inspected the Soldier's Leap, return to the North road, where you will probably have ordered your conveyance to be waiting for you. This walk from Garry Bridge to the Guide's house is about a mile in length.

Glen Brierachan to Glen Girmaig.—The public roads and footpaths in the Parish Council Lists of Rights-of-Way afford several fine walks. No. 2 is a long and rough way, but very wild and picturesque and a strong pedestrian would greatly enjoy it. The walk may be, of course, commenced from either end. To begin at the Kirkmichael Road, turn off on to the moor at Stronchavie, near Cluneskea, bearing to the North up Glen Brierachan, crossing the Brierachan Burn about three miles on, then turning westward over the high ground till Reinakyllich in Glen Girmaig is reached, about three miles north of Ben-y-vrackie. Then, the road can be taken down to the North Road at Killiecrankie Village, or by the Parish Council Public Road No. 1.

From the Kirkmichael Road to the North Road the walk will be nearly ten miles.

The Old North Road from Moulin.—The commencement of this road was given at the end of the description of Moulin Village. It is the same as the path ascending Craigower, given in the next chapter, but instead of going up to Craigower, keep below it and you will soon reach the keeper's house at the S.E. end of the Pass of Killiecrankie and make your way on to the North Road, where it goes over the railway not far above Garry Bridge. This is No. 4 in the Parish Council List of Public Roads.

Moulin to Dalnagairn.—No. 5 Public Road in that List is the old road from Moulin to Dalnagairn. The start from the High Drive by the old Free Church, opposite the Children's Holiday Home, was described in pointing the way to the hut

circles. There should be no difficulty in following this road. It is a delightful walk of about four miles from where you leave the High Drive to where the Kirkmichael Road may be joined, a little above Dalnagairn.

Girnaig Falls.—Leave the North Road at the West side of Killiecrankie Post Office. Follow the road up past Old Faskally—the barrow with the ruined church on it—and Druid, passing some very fine old trees. About a mile beyond Druid (the gamekeeper's house), the fine Falls of the Girnaig will be found. A little above the Falls, there is a bridge over the burn and, by crossing it, the North Road can be reached at Aldclune, or you can return by the way you came.

Struan to Loch Tummel.—In the description of the branch road from Struan to Kinloch Rannoch, a bridge over the Errochty river about a mile from Struan is mentioned. This bridge gives access to the moorland South of Glen Errochty. Climb to that moorland. There are several tracks. Refer to your pocket compass, and if you wish to go to the Loch Tummel Hotel, choose a track aiming South. It is easy walking once you are well on the hill and the views are lovely. You can descend on Loch Tummel at any point you please. If you want the East end of the loch, keep S.S.E. You will find this walk very agreeable. The distance from Struan to the head of Loch Tummel is about 5 miles.

Other Walks.—The Parish Council Lists may suggest some walks and rambles other than those recommended above, and many other walks may be devised along parts of any of the roads or drives we have described or on the heather-clad moors through which the Kirkmichael Road or the bridle path to Strathtay pass. Pedestrians wandering on moorland should avoid spoiling the sport of the guns at grouse drives in the short season that they are indulged in.

CHAPTER XIV.

Ascents.

Ben-y-vrackie.—This is the popular name of the nearest mountain to Pitlochry. The name has been strangely misinterpreted. Dr. Watson makes the following authoritative statement :—the Gaelic of Ben-y-vrackie is Beinn (e) Bracaigh, which seems to be the locative case of Beinn Bracaich, greyish peak or badger-coloured peak. The final e of Beinne whence the anglicised Ben-y is the common intercalary vowel serving as a glide.

Ben-y-vrackie is 2757 feet in height and is said to be the only mountain of volcanic origin in the Grampian chain. The lower part is of a dark schist and the upper part of lava, which seems to have issued from a crater or small hollow on the East shoulder of the hill. In the loch at the foot of the West side of Ben-y-vrackie there is a large mass of detached rock, the upper part of which is lava and the lower part the local schist.

The ascent to Ben-y-vrackie may be said to commence as you go up the high road by an easy gradient from Pitlochry to the Village of Moulin. Behind the Moulin Hotel take the road leading up to Baledmund House. Pass the Entrance Lodge on the left and keep to the path along the burn between Baledmund and Balnakeilly. Soon you pass through a gate on to the moor. Keep to the path which leads over a ridge and then down to the south side of the loch just mentioned. From this point the actual ascent commences. Before beginning the climb, a good view of the mountain is obtained (Plate 98). The ascent is fairly stiff all the way, but never very steep. On the left hand, not far from the path and before half of the ascent is mastered, are steep rocks where some rare plants grow. On all the ground above half way up are quantities of the beautiful pink *saxifraga oppositifolia*, which flowers in May or early June. Keep your eyes open. The last time the writer ascended Ben-y-vrackie an eagle

came round the mountain and half way back again and was twice within a hundred yards. On a former occasion an eagle was seen nearer the summit and once two nearly white snow buntings were noticed near the top. Persevere and you will reach the summit at a distance of nearly four miles from Pitlochry. At the finish of the ascent you will have to find your own way for the path ceases, or, rather, there are many tracks. Close to the summit is the cairn of the Ordnance Survey and it will guide you to the very top. The very top is covered with bare stones, for the high wind hinders vegetable growth.

The view from the top is very fine when you can see it ! That is not always ; and here a word of warning should be given. Do not persist in climbing Ben-y-vrackie if you meet with thick mist on the way up, lest you might lose your way and wander inadvertently among the dangerous precipices on the Western face.

The finest part of the view is probably towards the North, where the Ben-y-gloe range is conspicuous and to the right of it the granite mountain called " Ben Vuroch," which is in Moulin Parish. Ben Vuroch is in Gaelic Beinne bhùirich, peak of bellowing, probably with reference to stags roaring. It is mentioned in a song as Beinne bhùirich nam madadh móra or Beinne Bhuirich of the great wolves. Looking to the South are the Loch Tay mountains, including Ben Lawers, which you might call 4000 feet in height, for it is said a cairn has been built on it, bringing up its height to that exact number of feet. It looks its height, whilst Ben Muich-dhui, the lord of the Cairngorm range, of which a glimpse can be had between Ben-y-gloe and Ben Vuroch, scarcely looks its superior height of 4295 feet. Along the valley, opening to the South, but a little West of Ben Lawers, there are glimpses of the mountains around Lochs Tummel and Rannoch, including Schiehallion, and in the far distance, if reasonably clear, the Glen Etive and Glencoe mountains, and further West, even Ben Nevis can be made out. A panorama, with the outlines of hills and lochs visible from Ben-y-vrackie, and the heights of the hills, by Mr. Scott Rankine, the local artist, may be had at Mr. L. Mackay's.

It is easy to return to Pitlochry by the same route, but adventurous spirits may like to strike off to the North or East round Carngeal and Carndubh (the Eastern parts of the Ben-y-vrackie range) until they reach the Kirkmichael Road, along which they can return to Pitlochry, or the return walk can be made in a westerly direction to Killiecrankie, where the North Road is met with.

Craigower.—The Gaelic is probably Creag Ghobhar, or “Goats’ Crag.” There are no wild goats in the country now-a-days. Dr. Watson says one would have to hear the name in Gaelic in order to distinguish with certainty from Creag odhar, dun peak or crag.

Craigower is 1300 feet in height. It is a walk of about a mile and a half from Pitlochry, without any stiff climb except a short bit just at the end and that can be dodged as we shall show. It is remarkable for the extraordinarily fine view it affords in return for such a comparatively short and easy climb. The best plan is to walk through the Golf Course to the white cottage called “The Rocks,” at the foot of Craiglunaidh, on the N.E. side of the Course. If the pedestrian would rather avoid the Golf Course as far as he can, he should go to Moulin and take the old North Road, passing Balnacraig. Even then, he will have a short bit of the Golf Course between the Drumchory Farm buildings and “The Rocks.”

From “The Rocks” there is a good track all the way, at first through a natural birch wood and then along moorland. You will see the steep path for the ascent of Craigower (Plate 99). It is before you as you ascend after crossing a considerable burn. If you do not like the look of the last steep bit, keep to the East along the side of the hill, gradually ascending until you reach the trench separating the plateau of Craigower from the adjoining moorland, indicating that it was once a fortified place. You will easily negotiate this and, turning to the West, will find yourself on the summit without any stiff climb.

The best point of view is from about the cairn erected by the Ordnance Survey and the finest view is looking due West.

On a clear day the whole of the Tummel Valley above the Falls of Tummel is plainly seen, including Loch Tummel. Loch Rannoch gleams like a patch of burnished silver. Beyond it are the Glencoe mountains in the extreme distance. It need scarcely be said that, in other directions, the views are also fine, especially down the Tummel valley.

CHAPTER XV.

Distances by Road on the Principal Drives.

All distances reckoned from Pitlochry.

| 1.—North Road. | | <i>Miles</i> | Kirkmichael Road | | <i>Miles</i> |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-----|------------------|
| Faskally East Lodge, ... | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | breaks off, ... | ... | 2 |
| Pass of Killiecrankie | | | Balnald, ... | ... | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| (S. end), ... | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Donavoured, ... | ... | 3 |
| Killiecrankie Village or | | | West Haugh, ... | ... | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Altgirnaig, ... | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | Pitlochry, ... | ... | 5 |
| Aldclune, ... | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 3.—(b) Kirkmichael Road. | | |
| Blair Atholl, ... | 7 | | Pittarig, ... | ... | 2 |
| 2.—Dunkeld Road. | | | Gatehouse, ... | ... | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| West Haugh, ... | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Dalnagairn | | |
| East Haugh, ... | 2 | | (Glen Brierachan), | ... | 6 |
| Moulinearn, ... | 3 | | Straloch, ... | ... | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ballinluig, ... | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Enochdhu (Strathardle), | ... | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Kindallachan, ... | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Kirkmichael, ... | ... | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Guay, ... | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | 4.—Foss Road. | | |
| Dowally, ... | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | (South side of Tummel), | | |
| Dunkeld, ... | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Cluny Bridge, ... | ... | 1 |
| Perth, ... | 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Druimchaber Burn, ... | ... | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3.—(a) High Drive. | | | Priest's Stone, ... | ... | 2 |
| (The Round). | | | Wester Clunie and | | |
| Moulin, ... | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | Chapelton, ... | ... | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Balnakeilly Gate, ... | 1 | | Falls of Tummel, ... | ... | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Kinnaird, ... | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Coronation Bridge, ... | ... | 3 |
| | | | Duntanlich, ... | ... | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | Foss, ... | ... | 10 |

5.—Logierait Road.

(South side of Tummel).

| | <i>Miles</i> |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Cluny Bridge, ... | 1 |
| Fonab, | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Port-na-craig, ... | 2 |
| Dunfallandy, ... | 3 |
| Killiechangie, ... | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Woodend, | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Logierait Village, ... | 7 |

6.—Loch Tummel Branch Road, by Pass of Killiecrankie (S. end).

| | <i>Miles</i> |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Garry Bridge, ... | 3 |
| Bonskeid, | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fincastle, | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Queen's View, ... | 7 |
| Loch Tummel Hotel, ... | 10 |
| Tummel Bridge, ... | 14 |
| Dunalastair, | 17 |
| Kinloch Rannoch, ... | 21 |

Distances by Road from Pitlochry of Longer Drives.**North Road, Continuation.**

| | <i>Miles</i> |
|--|------------------|
| Blair Atholl, | 7 |
| Falls of Bruar, ... | 10 |
| Calvine for Struan, ... | 12 |
| Summit of Drumochter Pass (above Dalna-spidal), | 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Dalwhinnie, | 31 |
| Newtonmore, | 42 |
| Kingussie, | 45 |
| Aviemore, | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Inverness, | 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

By Struan to Kinloch Rannoch.

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Struan (Calvine), ... | 12 |
| Trinafour, | 18 |
| Kinloch Rannoch, ... | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

To Braemar via Kirkmichael.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Kirkmichael, | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Glenshee (near Bleaton Hallett), | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Spittal of Glenshee, ... | 26 |
| Braemar, | 41 |

Loch Tay via Strathtay, Grandtully & Aberfeldy.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Ballinluig, | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Logierait, | 5 |

| | <i>Miles</i> |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Grandtully Bridge, ... | 9 |
| Aberfeldy, | 14 |
| Kenmore and Taymouth, ... | 20 |
| Killin (head of Loch Tay), ... | 37 |

By Strathbraan Road to Sma' Glen and Crieff.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Dunkeld, | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rumbling Bridge, ... | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Amulree, | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sma' Glen, | 24 |
| Crieff, | 35 |

By Dunkeld to Blairgowrie by the Lochs.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Dunkeld (opposite Upper Entrance to Dunkeld House), | 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Butterstone, | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Kinloch, | 22 |
| Blairgowrie, | 24 |

By Dunkeld to Coupar Angus and Dundee.

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| Dunkeld, | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Caputh, | 17 |
| Spittalfield, | 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Meikleour (Beech Hedge), ... | 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Coupar Angus, | 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Dundee, | 41 |

PART VIII.

SCHEDULES

(Specially prepared for Boy Scouts studying for the
Pathfinder Badge)

SCHEDULE 1.

List of Neighbouring Towns, including Important Villages.

| PLACES. | Compass Direction. | Distance in Bee-line. | Distance by Road. |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Aberfeldy, | S.W. | 8 | 14 |
| Alyth, | E.S.E. | 19 | 30 |
| Ballinluig, | S.S.E. | 4 | 4½ |
| Bankfoot, | S.S.E. | 16 | 19 |
| Blair Atholl, | N.W. | 6 | 7 |
| Blairgowrie and Rattray, | S.E. | 16½ | 24½ |
| Braemar, | N.N.E. | 24 | 41 |
| Caputh, | S.E. | 14 | 15½ |
| Comrie, | S.S.W. | 25 | 41 |
| Coupar Angus, | S.E. | 20½ | 29 |
| Crieff, | S. | 23 | 35 |
| Dalwhinnie, | N.W. | 20 | 31 |
| Dundee, | S.E. | 32 | 41 |
| Dunkeld, | S.S.E. | 11 | 12½ |
| Grandtully, | S. | 4 | 9 |
| Kenmore, | S.W. | 13 | 20 |
| Killin, | S.W. | 28 | 37 |
| Kingussie, | N.W. | 39 | 45 |
| Kinloch Rannoch, ... | W. | 17 | 21 |
| Kirkmichael, | E. | 9 | 12½ |
| Logierait, | S.E. | 4 | 5½ |
| Meigle, | E.S.E. | 23 | 32 |
| Meikleour (Beech Hedge), | SE. | 18 | 22 |
| Methven, | S. | 20 | 31 |
| Murthly, | S.S.E. | 14 | 18 |
| Newtonmore, | N.W. | 36 | 42 |
| Perth, | S.S.E. | 24 | 28 |
| Scone, | S.S.E. | 22 | 27 |
| Stanley, | S.S.E. | 18 | 21 |
| Struan and Calvine, ... | N.W. | 9½ | 12 |
| Weem, | W.S.W. | 8 | 13½ |

SCHEDULE 2.

List of Estates within two miles of Pitlochry
and approximate acreage.

| | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|------|--------|
| 1. | Faskally, | 5827 | acres. |
| 2. | Pitlochry, | 550 | " |
| 3. | Cluniemore, | 5518 | " |
| 4. | Fonab, | 1000 | " |
| 5. | Dunfallandy, | 1000 | " |
| 6. | Dalshian, | 120 | " |
| 7. | Ballyoukan, | 2485 | " |
| 8. | Croftinloan, | 120 | " |
| 9. | Donavourd, | 400 | " |
| 10. | Coilavoulin, | 124 | " |
| 11. | Edradour, | 3700 | " |
| 12. | Kinnaird (with Commonly), | 200 | " |
| 13. | Balnakeilly, | 3000 | " |
| 14. | Baledmund, | 900 | " |

SCHEDULE 3.

List of Farms.

| | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Balnacraig. | Croftinloan. |
| Lettoch. | Ballyoukan Mains. |
| Balnadrum. | West Haugh. |
| Auchnahyle. | Tomdachoille. |
| Auchlatt. | Easter Dunfallandy. |
| Kinnaird. | Dunfallandy. |
| Pittarig. | Ballinluig of Dunfallandy (1). |
| Croftchuirn. | Ballinluig of Dunfallandy (2). |
| Knockbarrie. | Ballintuim of Dunfallandy. |
| Edradour. | Milton of Fonab. |
| Coilavoulin. | Middleton of Fonab. |
| Donavourd. | Clunie. |
| Balnacree. | Faskally. |

Notes on Farms.

At Balnadrum is a small, but interesting, herd of British Freesians. At the Faskally Home Farm and at Middleton of Fonab (now known as the Fonab Home Farm) there are good herds of Shorthorns.

The farms are mostly of small area and mixed character, but several lay themselves out as dairy farms to supply milk and butter to Pitlochry. Lettoch farm is tenanted by Fisher's Hotel Co., and its produce is consumed at that hotel.

SCHEDULE 4.

Hills within the Five Mile Radius.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|-----|------|---|
| Urrard Hill, | ... | ... | 1250 | |
| Ben Uan or Meall Uaine, | 2000 | | | (East side of the Pass of Killiecrankie). |
| Craigower, | ... | ... | 1300 | |
| Craig na oiche, | ... | | | (Below North End of Golf Course). |
| Craighulan, | ... | ... | | (West of Balghulan). |
| Craiglunaidh, | ... | ... | | (Above the Golf Course). |
| Meal na N'aodainne, | ... | | | (South-west of Ben-y-vrackie) |
| Craig Bhreae, | ... | ... | | (Rocky hill in front of Ben-y-vrackie). |
| Ben-y-vrackie, | ... | ... | 2757 | |
| Carn Geal, | ... | ... | | (East spur of Ben-y-vrackie). |
| Carn Dubh, | ... | ... | 1893 | (Ridge below East end of Carn Geal and near the Kirk-michael Road). |
| Knockbarrie, | ... | ... | | (Round hill above Edradour). |
| Tom Bheithe, | ... | ... | 1192 | (Above Croftinloan). |
| Faire Mhor, | ... | ... | 1592 | (West of Loch Broom). |
| Craig dubh, | ... | ... | 2082 | (North of Loch Broom). |
| Blathvlag or Blavalig, | ... | | | (On North side of Loch Broom). |
| Meall mhor, | ... | ... | 1342 | (Above Tullymet House). |
| Craig Fonvuick, | ... | ... | 1345 | (Above Tenandry, West side of Pass of Killiecrankie). |
| Cammoch Hill, | ... | ... | 1390 | (South of Tummel, opposite Bonskeid). |
| Giant Steps, | ... | ... | | (Spur of Cammoch, near Falls of Tummel). |
| Druimchaber, | ... | ... | | (To East of the Priest's Stone) |
| Cluniemore Hill, | ... | | | } See Meadonach Hills. |
| Fonab Hill, | ... | ... | | |
| Carrabeg, | ... | ... | | (Above Port-na-craig). |
| Dunfallandy Hill, | ... | ... | 1250 | See Meadonach Hills. |
| Meadonach Hills, | ... | | | (The ridge between the Tummel and Tay Valleys). |
| Killiechangie Hill, | ... | ... | 1365 | (The South side of that ridge). |

Note.—The figures are the heights in feet where known.

SCHEDULE 5.

Burns within the Five Mile Radius.

Flowing into Garry from North and East—

Aldclune Burn.

Girnaig Burn at Killiecrankie (Ald-girnaig).

Allt Eachain or Essan—Near Old Toll House in Killiecrankie Pass.

Un-named Burn with Small Waterfall at South End of Killiecrankie Pass where the North Road goes over the Railway.

Flowing into Tummel from North and East—

Glen Fincastle Burn, Beyond Bonskeid.

Allt an Aghastair, ... Between Golf Course and Craighower ; runs under North Road $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Pitlochry.

Moulin Burn, ... Runs through Pitlochry.

Allt an Roupie, ... Joins Moulin Burn below Lettoch farm.

Kinnaird Burn or
Allt dour, ... Runs by Kinnaird, below East side of Atholl Palace and by Aldour distillery.

Edradour or Black Spout Burn.

Allt Rory, ... East Haugh.

Pitcastle Burn, ... North Side of Moulinearn.

Lochbroom Burn, ... South Side of Moulinearn.

Flowing into Tummel from South and West—

Allt Fearn, ... Above Falls of Tummel.

Spardon Burn, ... Passes Priest's Stone.

Druimchaber Burn, ... Mill of Cletan.

Allt Moine, ... March between Fonab and Dunfallandy Estates.

SCHEDULE 6.

List of Mountains referred to.

| <i>Name.</i> | | | | | <i>Height in feet.</i> |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------|
| Ben Lawers, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3984 |
| Ben Muich-dhui, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4295 |
| Ben Vuroch, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2961 |
| Ben-y-gloe, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3724 |
| Ben-y-vrackie, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2757 |
| Ben Nevis, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4405 |
| Cairngorm, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4050 |
| Faragon, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2559 |
| Schiehallion, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3547 |

SCHEDULE 7.

Positions of Fire Hydrants in Pitlochry.

Main Street—

1. Craigvar—on public road, south side.
2. Smithy—on lamp pillar.
3. James Scott, Motor Repairer—on pavement.
4. Henderson's—on pavement.
5. Fountain—at the back.
6. Institute, East of—on footpath.
7. Union Bank House—on pillar at wall.
8. Craig Urrard, opposite—south side of road.

Ferry or Port-na-craig Road—

9. Above Railway Bridge—on public road.

West Road to Moulin—

10. Tweed Mill—middle of public road.
11. Croftmechaig—opposite side of road.

Larchwood Road—

12. Clach-na-faire—on footpath near small gate.
13. Torrdarach—at bend of road to Cuilc.

Church Road—

14. Altmore—opposite.

Middle Road to Moulin—

15. Bonnethill—on the public road.
16. Argyle Cottage, North of—at corner.

Toberargan Road—

17. Well House—east of.
18. School—on public footpath.

Oakfield—

19. No. 1—on public road.
20. No. 6—on footpath.
21. No. 9—on footpath.

Road from Well House to West Moulin Road (loop road)—

22. Melbourne House, South of—on public road.
23. Seebpore, South of—on public road.

SCHEDULE 8.

List of Motor Garages and Cycle Repairers.

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| The Pitlochry Motor Company, | Main Street. |
| W. J. K. Gulland, | Main Street. |
| George Watson, | West End Garage. |
| George Dean, | East End Garage |
| | (School Road) |
| James Scott, | Main Street. |
| A. J. Sinclair (cycles), | Main Street. |

SCHEDULE 9.

List of Doctors and Chemists.

Doctors—

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| Dr. John Anderson, | ... | ... | An Laimhrig. |
| Dr. C. H. Newton, | ... | ... | Newholm. |
| Dr. W. M. Biden, | ... | ... | Craigvar. |

Chemists—

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| Mr. R. Gellatly, | ... | ... | Main Street. |
| Mr. W. Robertson, | ... | ... | Main Street. |

Note.—Perth dentists attend periodically at the chemists.

ADDENDA.

I.—Wolves in Atholl.

Wolves were the scourge of the Highlands until quite modern times. In the 15th century, Acts of Parliament were passed and organised measures taken to destroy the plague. When King James V. came to the great Atholl Hunt in 1529 the bag is recorded to have been 30 score of deer, besides roe, wolf, fox and wild cats. When Queen Mary attended the Atholl Hunt in 1564 the bag was 360 deer, with 5 wolves and some roes. The last wolf in Perthshire was killed by Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel at Killiecrankie in 1680. It is said that the last wolf in Scotland was killed by a keeper named Macqueen in 1743 on the Findhorn ; it had killed two children there.

II.—Incident after Prince Charlie (p. 113).

On the Ordnance Map there is shown Fuaran na trupair or Troopers' Well, near the head of the pool below Cluny Bridge and just above Lagreach. There is a spring there which used to be a well. It is in the north bank of the river. It is said that a dragoon who was hunting fugitives in 1746 stopped at the well to water his horse when he was killed by a musket ball fired from the other side of the river by one of the fugitives named Macraw. The dragoon fell into the well. The incident recalls the Trooper's Well in the Pass of Killiecrankie. Can there be some confusion between the two ?



Plate 1. Middle Row 1. Bank of Scotland in left foreground,

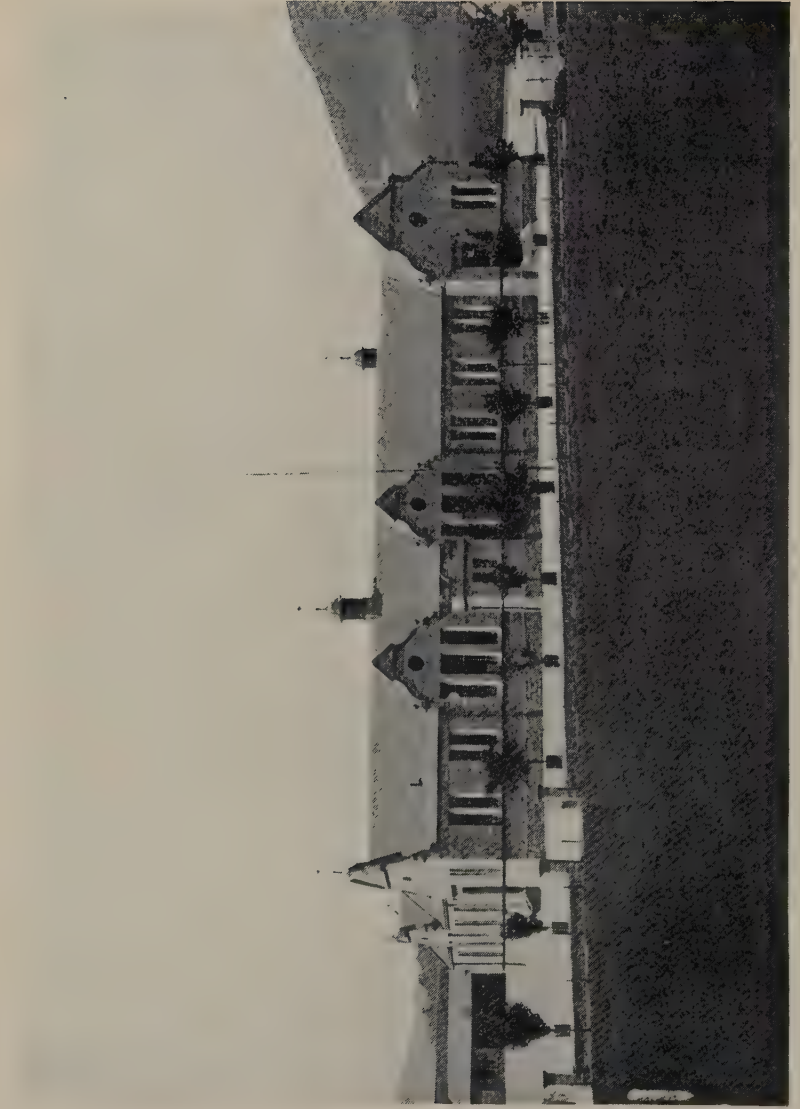


Plate 2. High School, on the East Moulin Road.



Plate 3. Irvine Memorial Nursing Home near High School.



Plate 4. Dysart Cottages on North Road, at Western Entrance to Pitlochry.



Plate 5 West-end with Old Bank Cottages



Plate 6. Main Street, with Arcade.



Plate 7. Looking up Main Street, with Institute.



Plate 8 General View of Pitlochry with hills above



Plate 9. Gradiunatch from Golf Course.



Plate 10. Tummel Valley from Golf Course.



Plate 11. Bowling Green—A Game on an Opening Day.



Plate 12. Curling Pond—Rink with the Duchess' Broom.



Plate 13. Atholl Palace Hotel, from Private Golf Course.



Plate 14. Pitlochry Hydro Hotel.



Plate 15. Public Hall, Pithacherry.



Plate 16. Memorial to Dr. Alexander Duff, near Mount Zion Church.



Plate 17. Butter Memorial Drinking Fountain.



Plate 18. Pitlochry War Memorial (Moulin Parish).



Plate 19. The Cuilc, Pitlochry.

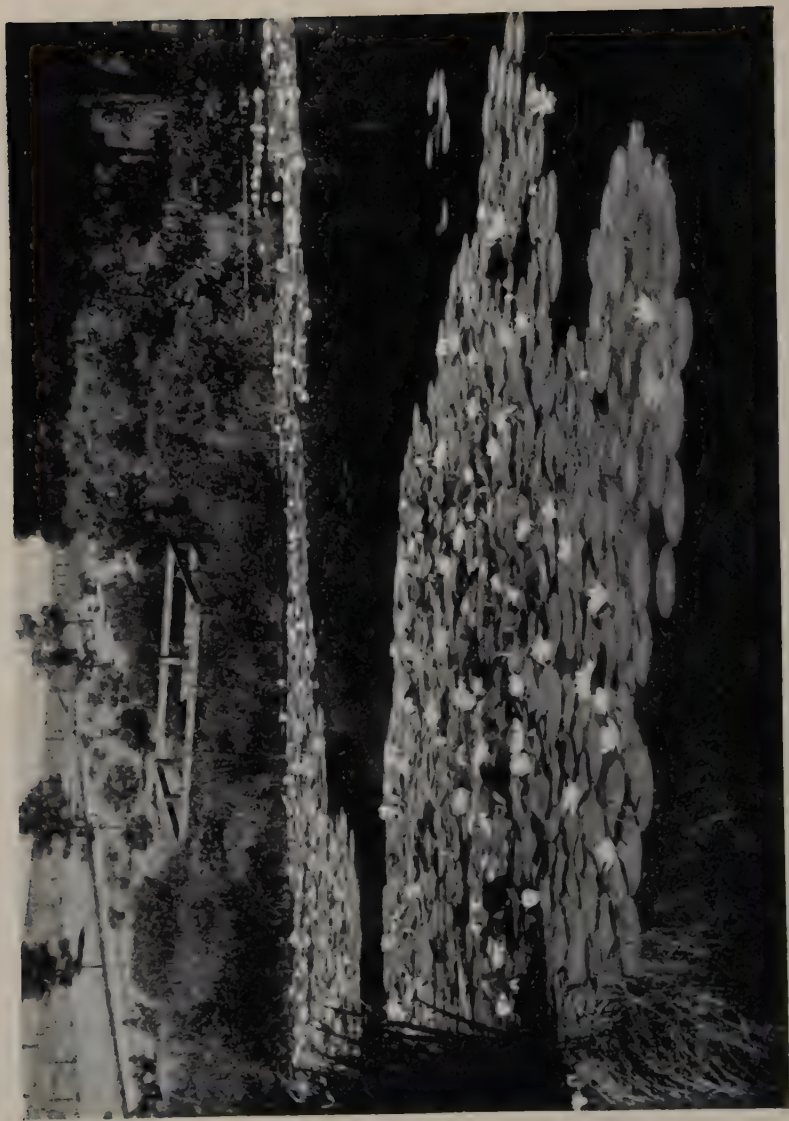


Plate 20. The Lesser Cuic.



Plate 21. The Black Spout Waterfall.



Plate 22. Smaller Falls above Black Spout.



Plate 23. Moulin Village Street (Post Office on right).



Plate 24. Old Ash Tree in Moulin Churchyard.



Plate 25. Moulin Churchyard—Crusader's Tombstone.



Plate 26. Moulin Churchyard—"Grand Gutch" Stone—obverse.



Plate 27. Moulin Churchyard—"Grand Gutcher" Stone—reverse.



Plate 28. Moulin Churchyard—Macfarlan Tombstone—reverse.



Plate 29. Moulin Churchyard—Stewart Tombstone—obverse.



Plate 30. Moulin Churchyard—Stewart Tombstone—reverse.



Plate 31. The Black Castle of Moulin.



Plate 32. Baledmund Standing Stone.



Plate 33. Balnakeilly Standing Stone.



Plate 34. Site of Ancient Pictish Mansion.



Plate 35. Celtic Cross in Memory of 6th Duke of Atholl.

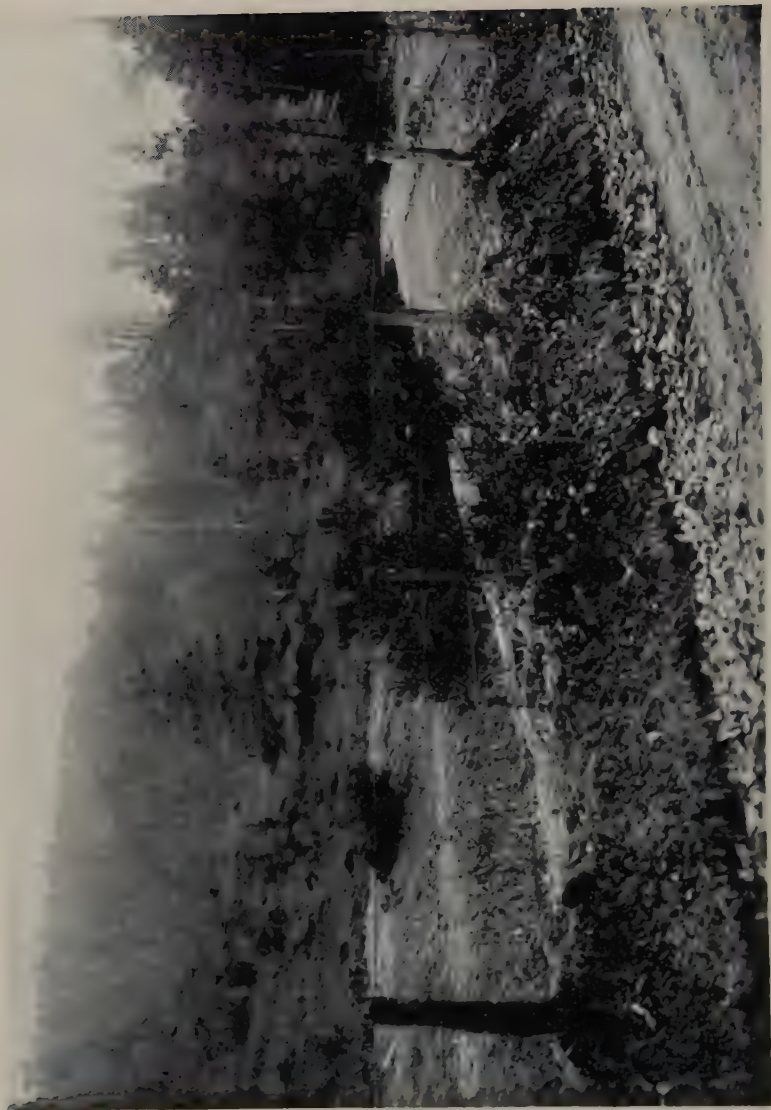


Plate 36 King's Stables, Woodend, Logierait.



Plate 37. The Entrance Door or Gate of the Logierait Prison,
now at Ballechin.



Plate 38 The Ancient Ash Tree at Logierait.



Plate 39. Logierait Churchyard—Ancient Pictish Cross.



Plate 40. Logierait Churchyard—"Peter Macfarland" Tombstone.



Plate 41. Logierait Churchyard—Another "Temptation" Tombstone.



Plate 42. Logierait Churchyard—Iron Mort-Safe.

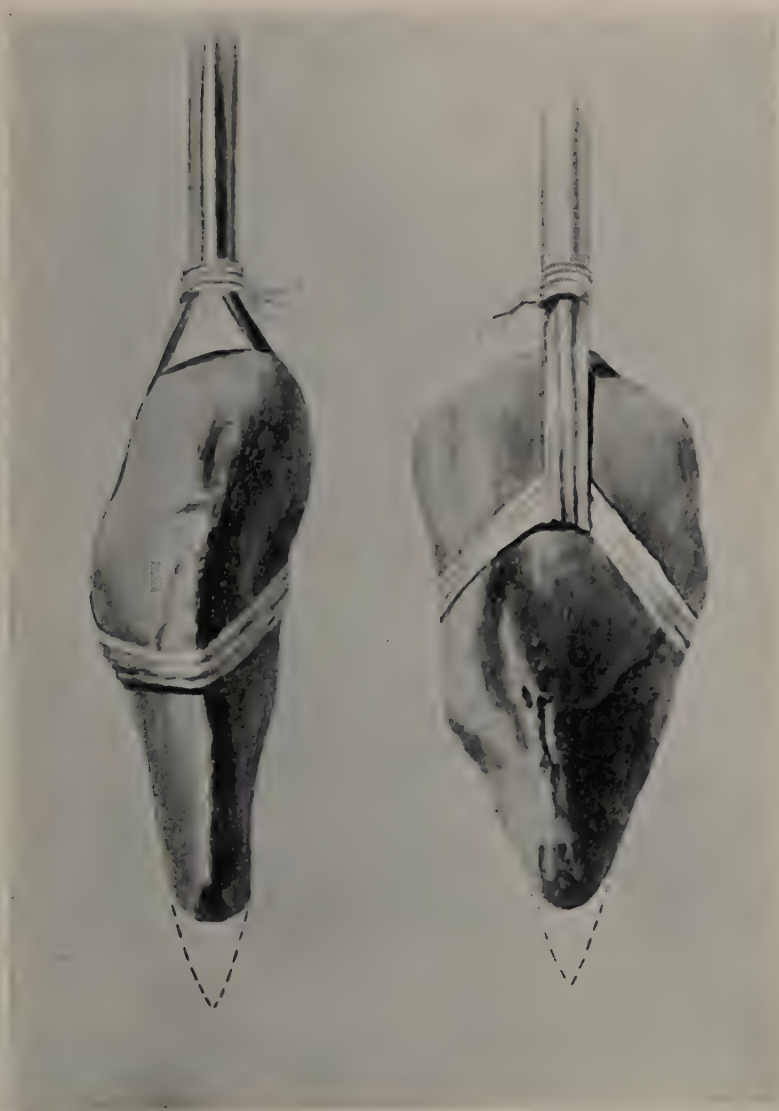


Plate 44. Palaeolithic Elephant Killer.



Plate 45. Neolithic Stone Celts.



Plate 46. Neolithic Flint Arrow-heads.



Plate 47. Barrow at Old Faskally, with Ruined Church on it.



Plate 48. Barrow at Balnaguard.



Plate 49. Barrow at Dunfallandy.



Plate 50. Standing Stones on Fonab Moor, called "Clachan-an-diridh."



Plate 51. Urus or Giant Ox, and modern Cow with owner on same scale for comparison of size.



Plate 52. Skull of Urus or Giant Ox found in 18th century.



Plate 53. Skull of Urus or Giant Ox found in 1815.



Plate 54. Pitlochry Circle of Standing Stones.



Plate 55. Tynrigh Circle of Standing Stones.



Plate 56. The Children's Holiday Home.



Plate 57. First Bridge on Old Road, Moulin, to Dalnagairn.

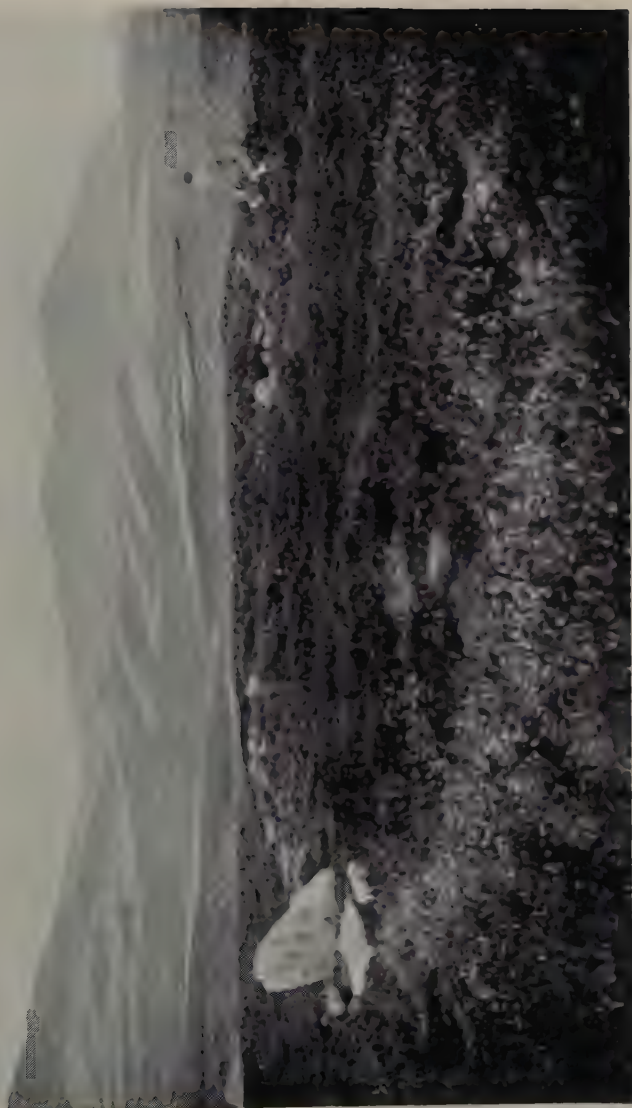


Plate 58. Hut Circle, near Old Road to Dalnagairn.



Plate 59. Barrow between Ballechin and Tullypowrie.



Plate 60. Standing Stone below Urrard.



Plate 61. Standing Stone (Gallows Stone) at Balnaguard.



Plate 62. Standing Stone at Haugh of Grandtully.



Plate 63. Standing Stone at Straloch.



Plate 64. Standing Stone, Grave of Prince Ardle, Enochdhu.

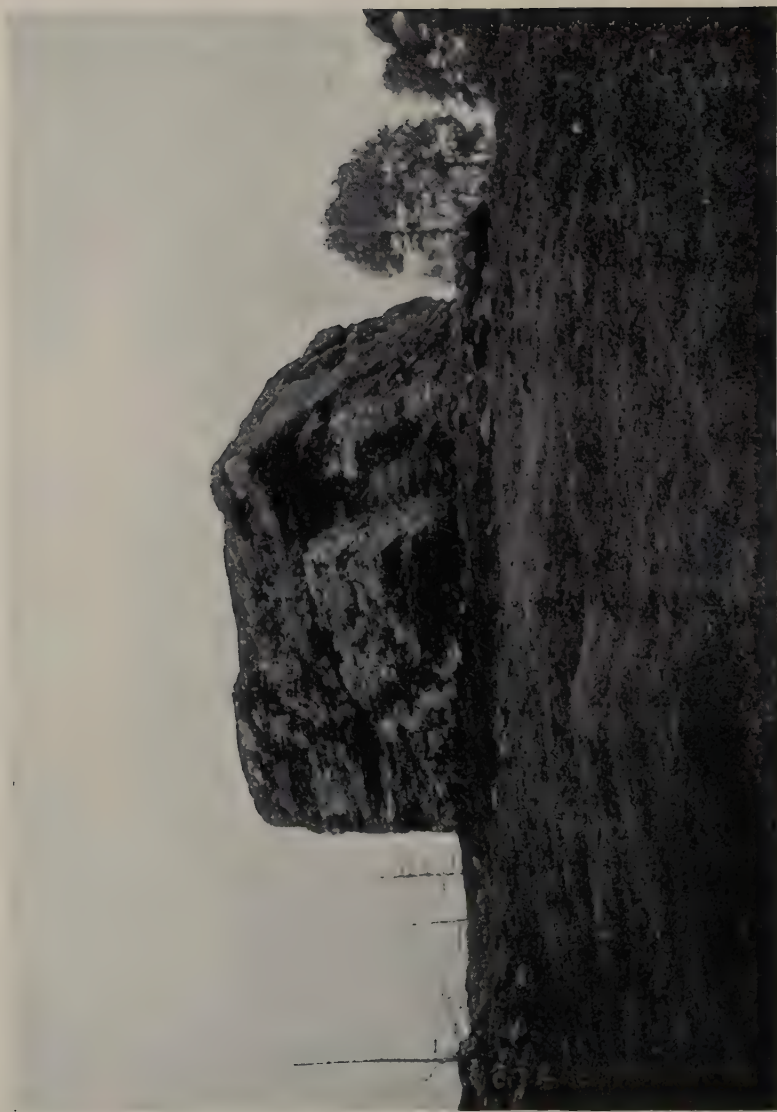


Plate 65. Clach-bhinnein at Tullypowrie.



Plate 66. Fictish King's Palace, Alchune.



Plate 67. Ascending Road at Pictish King's Palace.



Plate 68. Cup-marked Stone on West Haugh of Tulliemet.



Plate 69. Cup-marked Stone in Glenbrierachan.

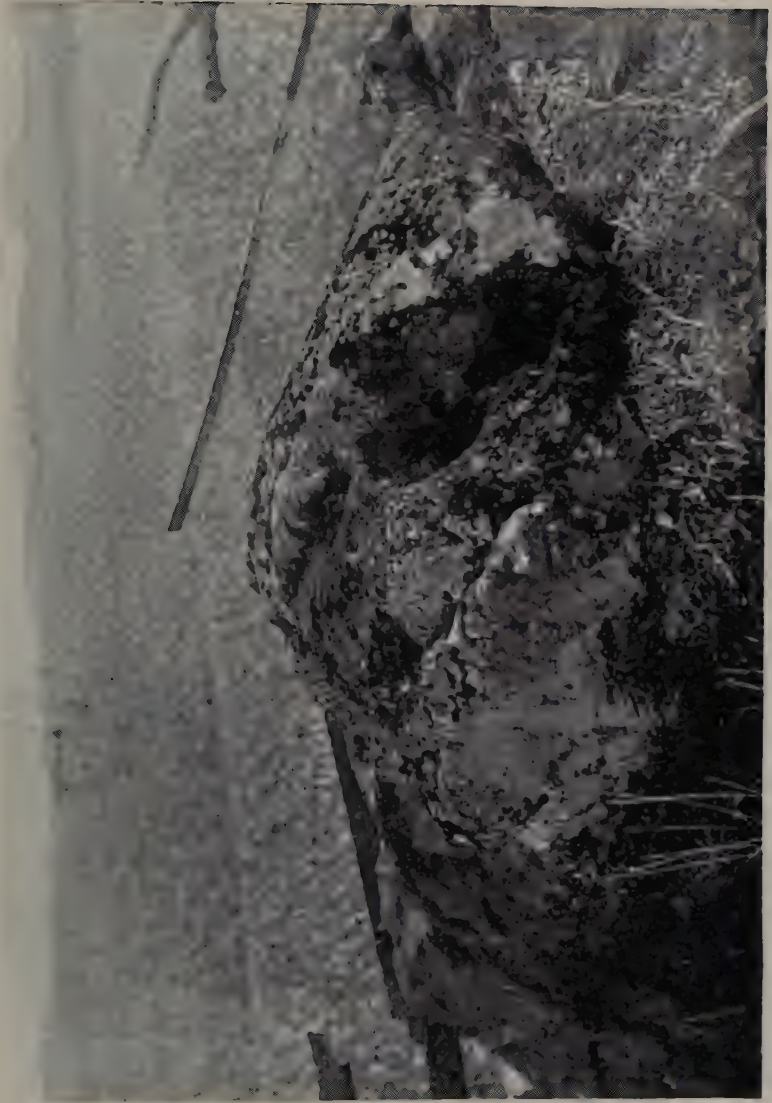


Plate 70. The Dunfallandy "Bloody Stone."



Plate 71. The Fourich, showing the Foss.



Plate 72. The Fourich, Old Church, now Burial Place.

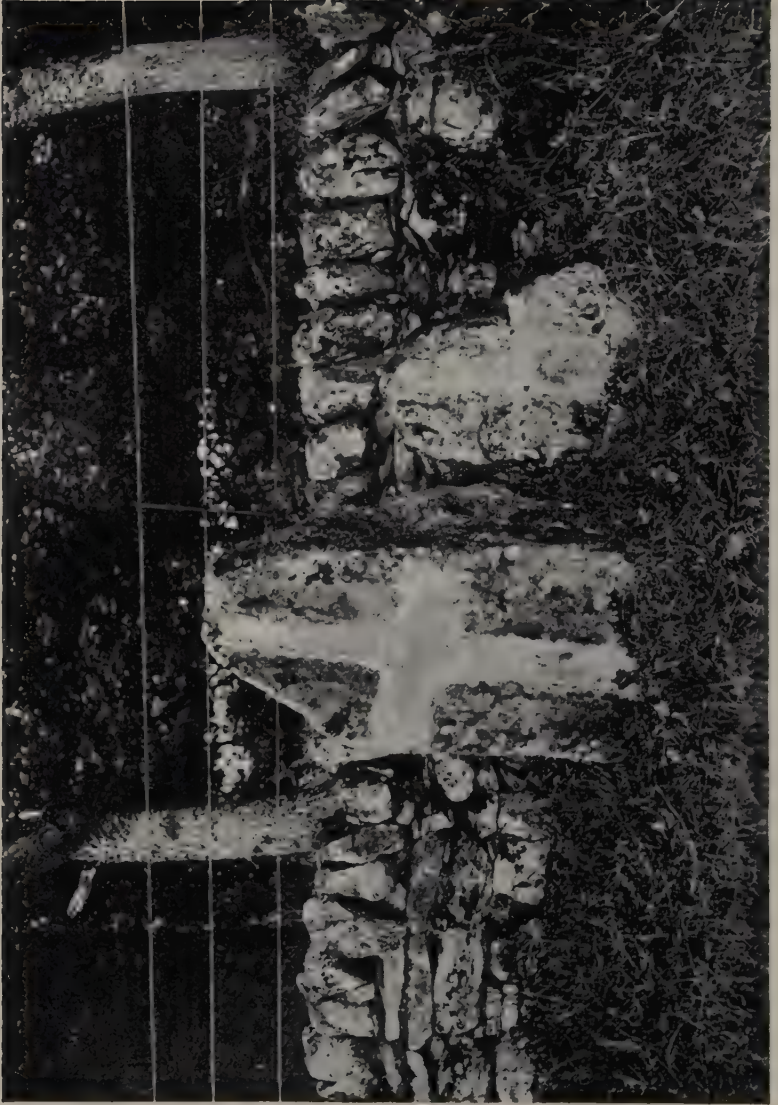


Plate 73. Killiechangie Cross Slabs.

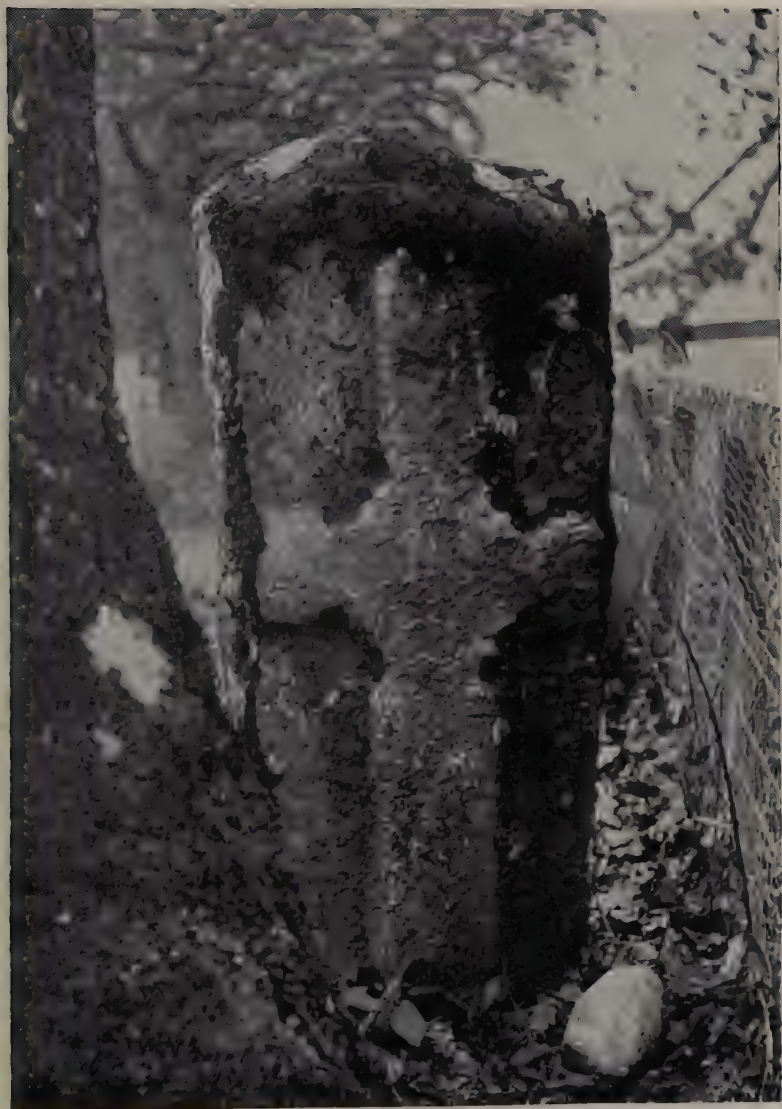


Plate 74. Priest's Stone, west face.



Plate 75. Cross Slab at West Haugh of Tulliemet.



Plate 76. Cross Slab, Tulypowrie Old Church.

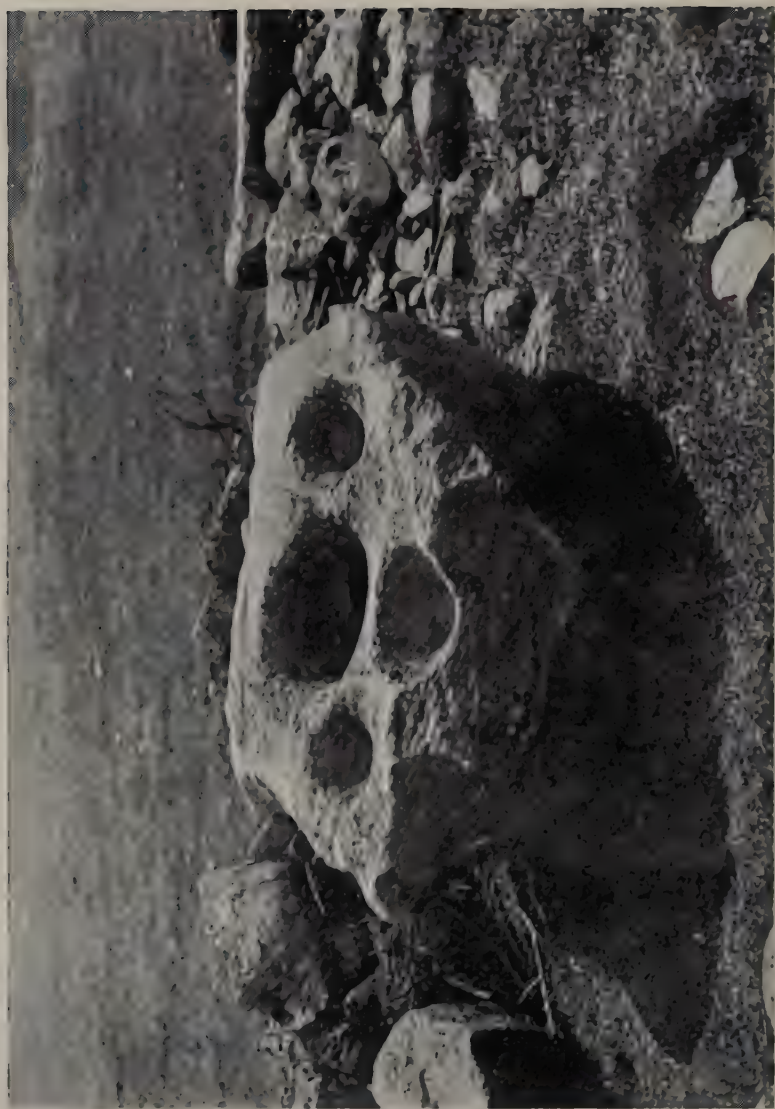


Plate 77. Clach-na-buidseachd Stone, Tullypowrie.



Plate 78. Clach-na-buidseachd Stone, reverse side.



Plate 79. Dunfallandy Sculptured Stone, obverse.



Plate 80. Dunfallandy Sculptured Stone, reverse.



Plate 81. Tablet, commemorating King Robert the Bruce's rest
at Coille-brochan.



Plate 82 Prince Charlie's Bridge near Moulinearn.



Plate 83. Moulinearn Farmhouse, formerly Hotel.



Plate 84. The Robertson Oak, Aldour.

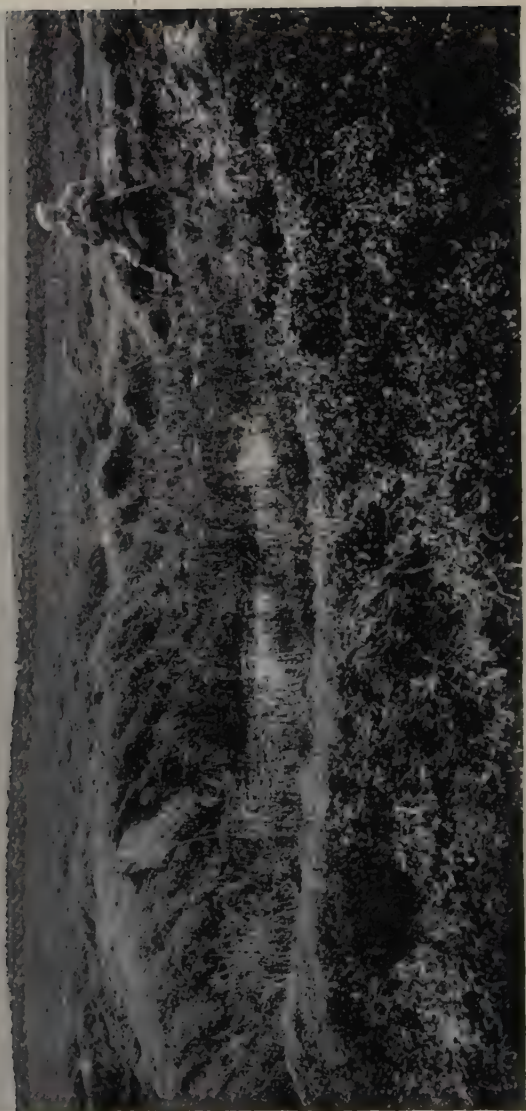


Plate 85. Lint Pool on Moor above Kinnaird Farm.



Plate 87. Aldclune Village



Plate 88. Pitlochry Old School, now Boy Scouts' Headquarters.



Plate 89. Balnald Hamlet on High Drive.

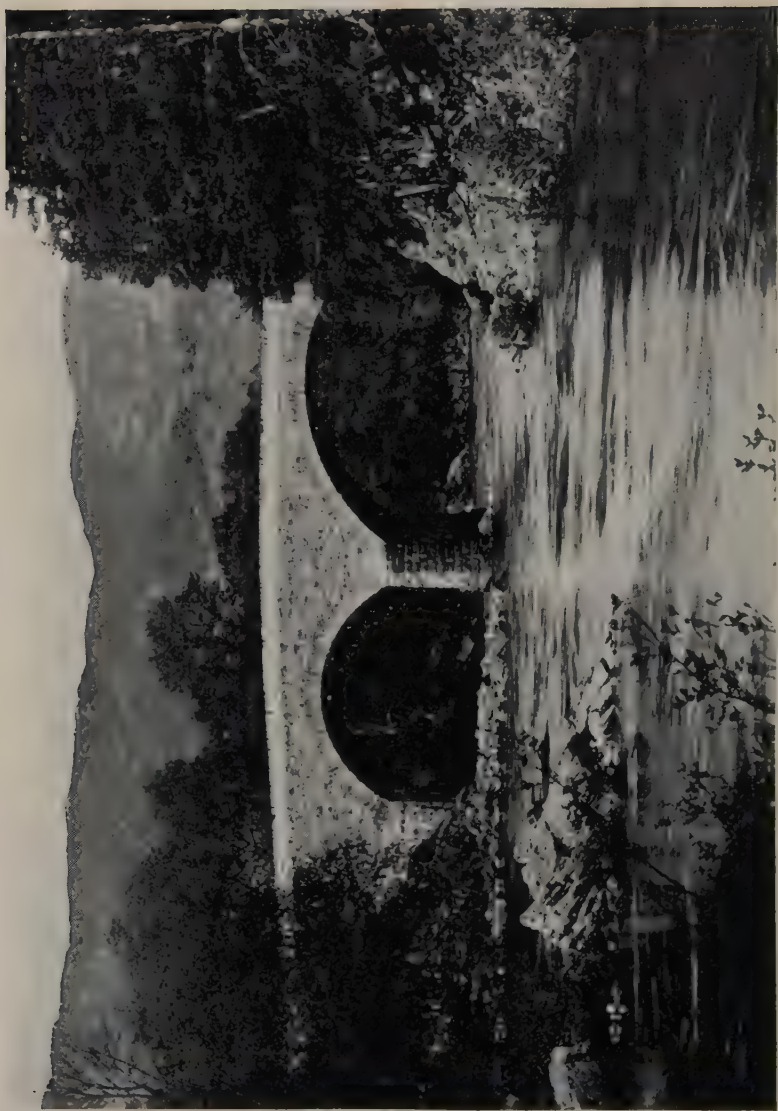


Plate 90. Cluny Bridge.



Plate 91. Pass of Killiecrankie—General View from near Falls of Tummel.



Plate 92. Falls of Tummel



Plate 93. Pitcastle--Old Laird's House. Front Door and Outside Staircase to General Bedroom.



Plate 94. Pitcastle—Old Laird's House—Inside Staircase to Laird's Bedroom, and Entrance to Laird's Sitting-room.



Plate 95. MacDuff Institute, Tulleriet—Dancing Lesson in foreground.



Plate 96. Barrow near Ballechin.

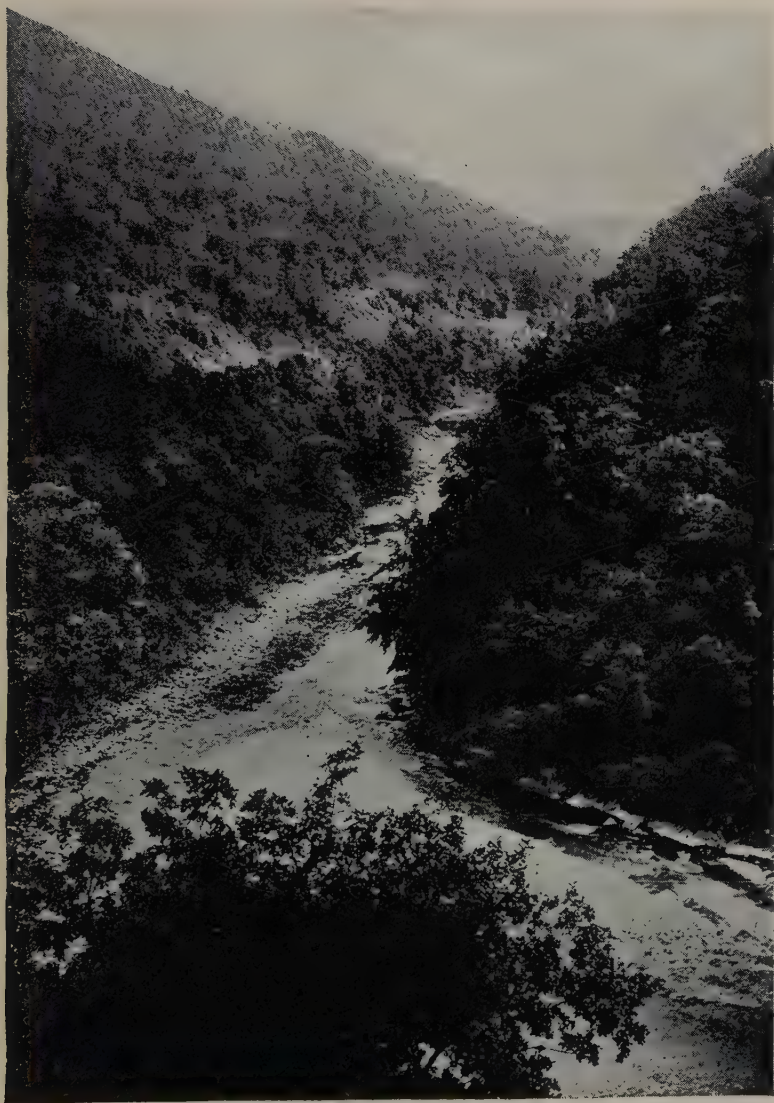


Plate 97. Queen's View of the Pass of Killiecrankie.



Plate 98. Ben-y-vrackie.



Plate 99. Craigower.

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